

The New York Times

CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny today; becoming cloudy tonight. Cloudy tomorrow. Temperature range: today 8-23; Sunday 6-18. Details on Page 49.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1976

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Man of Steelers makes a diving catch for 53 yards in the second quarter. Mark Washington is Dallas defender.

City's Rent Rises Outpace Tenant Income Increases

Study Finds Rentals Up 57 Percent Compared With 17 Percent Advance in Income Over Last Five Years

By JOSEPH P. FRIED
A major new Federal study, a majority of nonwealthy families and rent-stabilization programs. Despite the general upward trend, the study also found that rents generally have risen here more than three times as fast as tenant incomes over the last five years.

In 1970, according to the Census Bureau, the median rent here was \$109 a month. This means that half of the rental households in the city were paying more than that amount and half were paying less. By 1975, a new bureau study made for the city found the median had risen to nearly \$171 a month, a 57 percent increase.

During the same period, the median income reported by families in the city's two million rental apartments rose only 17 percent, from \$7,165 a year to \$8,935.

25% of Income for Rent
The result, the study indicates, is that half the city's tenants today are paying more than 25 percent of income for rent, including more than 400,000 households that are paying more than 35 percent of income.

Many housing experts believe that 25 percent of income for rent is a proportion that should be the maximum for the great

Israel Fights Leaks
The Israeli Cabinet approved a proposal by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that unauthorized publication of diplomatic communications or diplomatic contacts be made punishable by prison terms both for persons who supply the information and for those who report it. Page 9.

Tighter Rule of Economy
Is Debated by Canadians
OTTAWA, Jan. 18—Inflation, Canada's first peacetime wage-price controls, public-service strikes and remarks by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau have sparked debate among Canadians about the future of the "free enterprise system" and whether the central Government should wield more power over the economy.

The basic question is one that troubles both Canada and the United States: how to combat inflation without increasing unemployment. Canada began in October an experiment with wage-price controls patterned after but less comprehensive than the controls tried by Washington in 1971-74.

The controls are expected to check rising wage demands, especially by public-service unions, and to help shrink last year's 10 percent rate of inflation, but perhaps only to 8 per-



Rashid Karami

PRIME MINISTER QUITS IN LEBANON; CRISIS INTENSIFIES

No Indication Is Given if President Will Accept Karami's Resignation

CEASE-FIRE COLLAPSES

Moslem Leader Cites New Sectarian Violence in His Decision to Step Down

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times
BEIRUT, Lebanon, Monday, Jan. 19 — Prime Minister Rashid Karami, whose latest attempt at a cease-fire in the factional fighting between Moslems and Christians collapsed yesterday, announced last night that he had resigned.

In a brief radio address, Mr. Karami, a Moslem from Tripoli and a political moderate who came to power on a wave of support from Lebanon's Moslem communities last July 1, said that "events of the last few days" had driven him to his decision.

"All doors have been closed and I have no choice," he said. "Therefore I felt that bearing the heavy responsibility on my shoulder is no longer possible and I must take the inevitable step. I am not trying to shirk my responsibility but would want to open the opportunity for whatever may contribute to solving the crisis and bringing the country back to normal."

No Word on Acceptance
Although the Prime Minister submitted his resignation to President Soleiman Franjeh, a Christian and a long-time political opponent of the Prime Minister, there was no word whether the President would accept it.

The President had accepted Mr. Karami as Prime Minister last summer as a result of pressure from Syria as well as the Moslem communities in this divided nation.

Mr. Karami's resignation—if accepted—will open a gap in Lebanon's political arrangement that provides for a Moslem-Christian sharing of powers, leaving the Moslem community without the representation of a strong, respected leader. It will also open the possibility of the development of an all-out civil war.

Mr. Karami, in addition to

MADRID ARRESTS LABOR LAWYERS

33 Other Professionals Held —Colleagues Protesting Reid Beaten by Police

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
MADRID, Jan. 18—The Spanish Government gave further evidence of a stiffened attitude toward its leftist opposition by breaking up a private gathering in a suburban villa early this morning and arresting 23 lawyers and 33 other professional people with their wives.

The gathering was described as "an unauthorized political meeting" by the police who said they had found "subversive documents" in the house. Friends of those arrested described the gathering as a housewarming.

When 150 lawyers went to central police headquarters this morning to protest the arrests, the police dispersed them and beat several of them badly.

The arrested lawyers specialized in labor law and had close connections with leftist labor groups now engaged in a strike movement that continues to affect over 100,000 workers, notably in the metallurgical and construction industries, the banks and railways. Architects and economists were caught in the raid.

Today's police action followed the arrest in Madrid

CARTER AND BAYH FAVORED IN IOWA

2 Seem Ahead in Today's Democratic Caucuses for Selection of Delegates

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times
FORT DODGE, Iowa, Jan. 18—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, two early boys grown into Presidential candidates, appeared to hold the lead today on the eve of Iowa's Democratic precinct caucuses.

In the final week of campaigning in this first test of strength of the 1976 campaign, in a state whose vast agricultural bounty helps to feed the nation and the world, both Mr. Bayh and Mr. Carter stressed their continuing ties to the soil.

The Senator told a television interviewer here in northwest Iowa yesterday how much he missed his farm near Shirkeville, Ind. Earlier in the week, the former Governor explained in Fort Madison in southeast Iowa how he had learned "love

Continued on Page 47, Column 1

Pittsburgh Defeats Dallas, 21-17; Wins Super Bowl Again

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE
Special to The New York Times
MIAMI, Jan. 18—The Super Bowl justified its existence today. The most heavily promoted and lavishly staged sports extravaganza of all presented to the 80,137 fans in the Orange Bowl and the vast television audience a well-played and exciting football game that was undecided until the last play. The Pittsburgh Steelers won, 21-17.

Dallas Cowboys were by 3 points well into the lead at the end of the first period and were 10 yards away from scoring the winning touchdown when they began the last play.

That final play wound up with Glen Edwards, the Steelers' safetyman, intercepting a pass by Roger Staubach, the Cowboy quarterback, in the Pittsburgh end zone, and it was symbolic of what had gone on in the 60 minutes of action. Super Bowl games have been characterized in the past by sluggishness and ennu, but not this one.

The interception was the

Continued on Page 37, Column 4

Police Say Subway Crime Peaks From 2 to 4 A.M.

By EDWARD C. BURES
A fifth of all felonies committed in the subways take place between 4 and 6 P.M., but for the individual rider it is relatively more dangerous from noon to 2 P.M. and after 8 P.M., according to an analysis of transit police statistics.

Although the latest figures show that 1,306 of the 6,896 felony incidents in the first 11 months of 1975 occurred between 4 and 6 P.M., that is also the time when daily ridership is at its peak.

Of the 3.5 million daily full-paying riders, almost a fourth use the subway between 4 and 6 P.M.

And that is the period when the largest number of transit policemen are assigned to posts on the platforms, in the cars and in the station concourses—about 710.

Yet the ratio of felony crime total riders is twice as high from 8 P.M. to midnight, and

Continued on Page 49, Column 6

morning Congress Hears Message by Ford Tonight

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The House of Representatives will hear a message from President Ford tonight on the 94th Congress.

Mr. Ford will reportedly reassert in his State of the Union Message his determination to keep the Federal budget below the level it would reach if only present programs were continued.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ford will submit his 1977 budget. Democrats, despite their large majorities in the House and Senate, proved last year that they lacked the strength to pass major initiatives over the President's veto. It will take a supreme effort this year, many Democrats believe, to keep education, health and other social programs from being cut back.

"I don't see a great deal in the way of new legislation," Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, told an interviewer.

For the 75 freshman Democrats in the House, who swept into Washington last year on a wave of euphoria, only to see most of their expectations go unfulfilled, 1976 may be the year that makes or breaks careers. More than half of them, by one count, are in trouble in their re-election bids.

The freshmen met this weekend to discuss legislative priorities and to try to reach agreement before the session begins.

Continued on Page 48, Column 6

Back at an Auto Plant after a Layoff of 2 Years

By AGIS SALPUKAS
Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Jan. 16—After two years so that the industry is beginning to cut down on the long-term layoffs, most of which began shortly after the energy crisis hit in the fall of 1973.

But the recovery is still modest and uncertain. By the end of March, for example, when the latest round of returns of workers by G.M. will be in effect, there will still be 38,000 workers idle.

This is a vast improvement, however, over the peak of 137,000 G.M. workers on layoff in February 1975.

E. M. Estes, the president

Cancer Clues Found in 'High-Risk' Study

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK JR.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — Some persons have an extra risk of developing cancer because of their genes, scientists believe, and others because of life-style, occupation or even the place they live.

"High risk" groups like these are considered particularly important by experts in the causes of cancer who see each group as a living clue to fundamental facts underlying this huge multifaceted public health problem.

For that reason, the National Cancer Institute has compiled



Weather? Frigid!

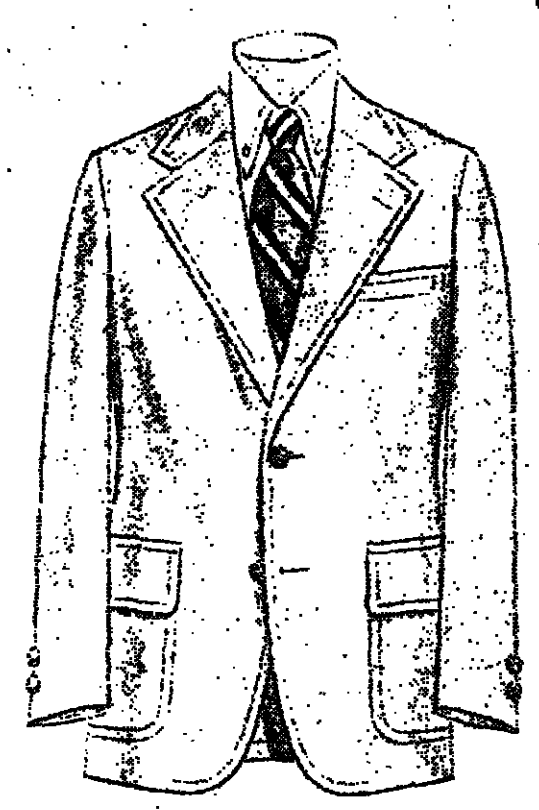
Thermometers plunged to six degrees at 7:30 yesterday morning and rose only to 18 by 3:30 in the afternoon. New Yorkers met the challenge of the cold in various ways. Most who went outside bundled up carefully, as did the group, above, on Fifth Avenue at 47th Street. For three young men, bottom, jogging near the Brooklyn Botanic Garden on Washington Avenue was just the thing for keeping warm as well as for keeping fit. Page 33.



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Malaysian Leader With Tough Task

Hussein bin Dato Onn

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 18—Hussein Onn wept openly in front of his people Wednesday night on nationwide television, and between sobs he told them of the death in a London hospital of their leader, the Prime Minister, Abdul Razak of Malaysia—his friend, brother-in-law and closest political associate.

Rather than shocking or surprising the nation, his emotion simply confirmed to Malaysia the humanity of the man who hours later was to succeed to the post of chief of government.

Malaysia's third Prime Minister, Hussein bin Dato Onn, has a huge task to perform. The difficulties of the job will be compounded by a rising Communist insurgency, growing ethnic conflicts and a bureaucracy that, insiders say, has had little of the strong direction it has needed for nearly a year during the illness of Mr. Abdul Razak. But with the respect, and love that the Malaysian people have for him, the task will be easier.

"There is no question we now have a decisive leader," said a close friend and associate of the new Prime Minister in a telephone interview from Kuala Lumpur. "He makes up his own mind and once he has made up his mind he is very stubborn. But he is fair, he is very close to the people and he is very much loved."

He is also very much a professional politician—he has studied for the career virtually all his life.

Hussein Onn was born Feb. 22, 1922, in the town of Johore Bharu across the causeway from Singapore Island in the powerful Sultanate of Johore that more than 20 years later was to become part of the new federation of Malaysia, and later of Malaysia.

His father was a prominent national politician, Onn bin Jaafar who, like his son, had the royal title of Dato, which means grandfather, bestowed on him by the Sultan.

In 1946, when Hussein was 24 years old, his father was the principal mover behind the founding of the United Malays National Organization, the national party that today is virtually the only ruling force in Malaysia.

The son became a leader of the party's youth organization, and within two years, when his father became president of the party, the son became secretary general.

There was soon dissension in the ranks. By 1953, serious conflicts had broken out between the father, who sought a national organization in which all of the country's ethnic groups would be equal, another faction, which wanted a predominantly Malay organization that would see to it that the Malays would not be subordinated by the Chinese minority.

Father and son pulled out of the party, the father retiring back to his moorland house in Johore Bharu. His son, Hussein, took the opportunity to further his British-based education, begun at the English primary school in Johore and continued at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. This time, in 1954, he trav-

eled to London, enrolled at Lincoln's Inn and was admitted to the bar as a barrister, later returning to Kuala Lumpur where he established a successful law practice.

At that point he said, he had truly finished with politics, at least until he was "firmly established." But in 1968, attempting to heal the wounds that promised nationwide violence, Abdul Razak persuaded him to rejoin the party. Certainly his marriage to Datin Suhaila, a sister of Mr. Abdul Razak's wife, played a role in his decision. They have six children.

So, the next spring, in May 1969, Hussein Onn stood for his first elected office, winning handsily as the new member of Parliament from Johore.

It is characteristic of Hussein Onn that the argument that was reportedly most effective in persuading him to return was the effect his return would have on unifying his nation and healing its wounds.

In his rapid rise through the ranks to the post of Deputy Prime Minister in 1973, he was constantly preoccupied with the need for Malaysia to develop economically. As Minister of Finance it was he who first began to engineer the large-scale foreign loans from commercial channels that were to establish Malaysia's economic credit-worthiness in the international banking community.

One thread that is likely to persist is the fear over the health of the new Prime Minister. Last March, he suffered a severe heart attack, recovered and was soon back in office. But physicians and

Chilean Junta Attacked by Ex-President

By JUAN DE ONIS
Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18—Eduardo Frei Montalva, Chile's Christian Democratic leader, has started a public campaign in his country to oust the military junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Mr. Frei, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970, has published a booklet in Santiago denouncing violations of human rights, torture and assassination of political dissidents, and repression of labor organizations by the junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende Gossens in 1973.

A copy of the 112-page booklet, published by Editorial del Pacifico, was made available here by Argentine Christian Democratic sources.

It was unclear whether the booklet would be allowed to circulate in Chile, where military censorship has prohibited publication of a bimonthly Christian Democratic magazine, *Politica y Espiritu*, because of earlier criticisms of the regime.

Of nationalism with many totalitarian characteristics, Mr. Frei writes.

In words directed at the Chilean military, Mr. Frei said a great current of opinion "within Chile maintains the hope that the armed forces will not support such a plan," which he said was contrary to Chile's democratic traditions.

Without naming General Pinochet, Mr. Frei set forth in his political tract what he called a "democratic alterna-

tive" to the view persistently put forward by the general's supporters that democracy has failed and that Chile's only alternatives are right-wing authoritarianism or Marxist revolution.

He said a "democratic project" for Chile now would require a "national union" based on the democratic political parties that would create a new "institutional order combining authority with respect for human liberties."

He was strongly critical of the junta's economic program, which he said had "failed and that Chile's living standards are not growing while minority groups of businessmen become wealthy and national enterprises were sold to foreign interests."

Mr. Frei, who led the Christian Democratic opposition within Chile to the left-wing Government of Dr. Allende and has remained in Chile since the military seized power, declared that the junta was being guided by "extremist groups that openly display their fascist character."

"Anyone who is familiar with the world of ideas cannot fail

to see that what they want to establish in Chile is a form of authoritarianism."

Church Forms Aid Group
SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church in Santiago has announced the creation of a Vicariate of Solidarity to help political prisoners and unemployed workers.

An organization with similar functions, called the Pro-Freedom Committee, was dissolved at the end of 1975 at the suggestion of the military Government.

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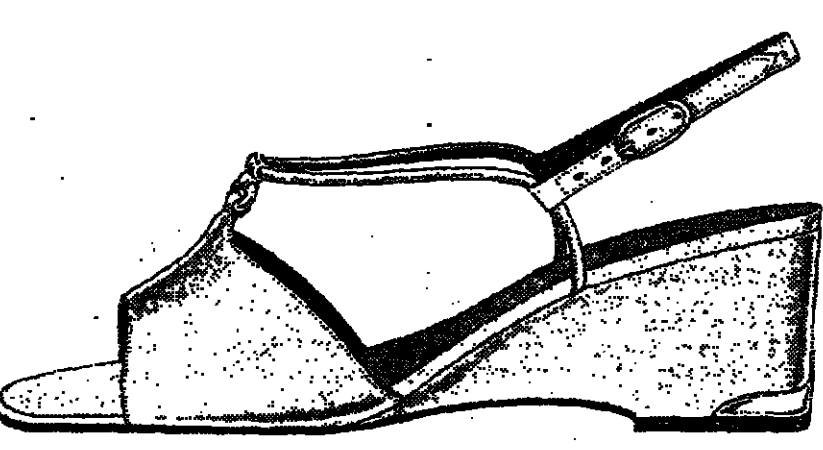
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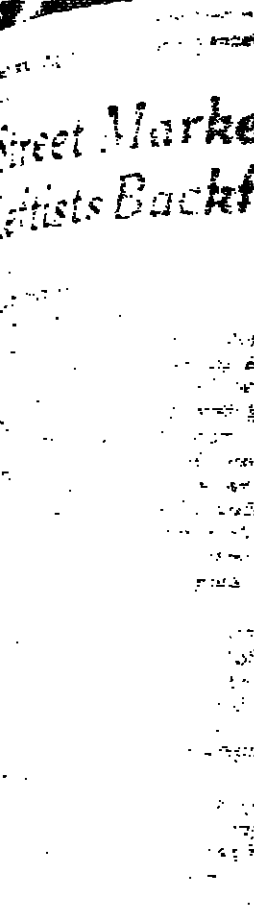
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Spaniards Are Stirred by a New Boldness

By HENRY GINGER
Special to The New York Times
MADRID, Jan. 18—“We are not so afraid anymore,” a young worker said the other day in Getafe, one of Madrid's austere industrial centers that have been virtually paralyzed by strikes and lockouts.

The worker is not alone. In office a little over a month and still trying to formulate a program, Spain's first Government of the post-Franco era is having to contend with a vast psychological change that has come over workers, journalists, politicians, priests, housewives and labor leaders. People are striking, marching, assembling, sounding off against the Government and in general shedding the inhibitions fostered by 40 years of authoritarian rule.

The spirit of militancy has been so great as to surprise even such well-established leftist labor groups as the illegal worker commissions. Extreme left-wing groups rivaling the Communists have come into prominence, notably in the Madrid subway strike last week, and have seen their influence spread.

Lines Are Blurred
The new boldness in Spain has so blurred the line between legality and illegality as to make it nonexistent in many cases. The result has been a clear gain for the left in general and the Communist Party in particular.

Leaders of illegal labor groups occupy headquarters of the official state-sponsored “sindicatos,” or unions, and direct strikes from there. The official unions, in turn, pay fines imposed on strikers by another government authority such as a Governor or police official.

Both the official unions and the illegal leftist labor groups have taken almost identical positions on economic and even political issues, such as that of amnesty. At lower levels, that of shop steward, for example, the personnel of the official and unofficial labor organizations are practically interchangeable because so many leftists hold positions in both.

Rodolfo Martin, the minister in charge of official unions, talked last week as if events were overtaking him. He stressed the need for reform to make the sindicatos more autonomous and thus more acceptable but said plaintively that he needed a truce, which he was not getting.

Outside the labor field, people are also trying to pull the barriers down in advance of government action. Representatives of Spain's two major opposition forces, all of whose components are illegal under present law, held an open press conference in one of Madrid's biggest hotels last Wednesday and identified themselves. Men stood in front of the assembled press and said they were Communists, Socialists and members of the Labor Party, a Marxist group that favors the dictatorship of the proletariat and thinks the Communists are too conservative.

An interview with two members of the Basque terrorist group E.T.A., an organization more beyond the pale than any other in Spain because of its violence, appeared last week in Spain's most popular news magazine, *Cambio 16*. A column in the same magazine cast doubts on the Government's will to democratize Spain.

With a new toughness, workers say they will resist lockouts, dismissals, fines and jailings, characteristics of government and management labor policy up to now. One of the major obstacles to labor peace

at the moment is the insistence by worker representatives that all sanctions be lifted. During talks to end the subway strike in Madrid last week, management delegates said they would consider the problem of sanctions “with good will.” A labor leader snapped back:

“Workers understand only the Spanish of Cervantes. If there are not going to be sanctions, why don't you say so?”

This is a type of reaction that Spanish management is not accustomed to hearing. But it is part of the bold new scene. The Government, having promised to reform political and union life, is showing some perplexity in dealing with a wide variety of people who say they do not wish to wait until it confers democracy on them.

Consequently, official reactions have been unpredictable. With the authorities trying to show their liberal intent, the manner of dealing with dissent has been markedly more lenient. At the same time, the Government feels itself threatened, or at least challenged, by the left in general and the Communists in particular and consequently has cracked down in some instances.

Censorship Is Eased
The once heavy hand of the Ministry of Information is now so light as to be almost unnoticeable. The press has rarely been so free-wheeling in its reporting and commenting.

From all over Spain come reports of peaceful demonstrations unhindered by police action. But Thursday night in Madrid, when housewives began to march quietly down Goya Street to protest the high cost of living, the police moved

in without warning and dispersed them with clubs and smoke bombs.

The next night 145 labor leaders meeting in the headquarters of a Roman Catholic labor organization were hauled off to central police headquarters on suspicion they were planning a general strike of a political nature.

One explanation of this seemingly erratic behavior appears to lie in the character of the Minister of the Interior, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, who has been working overtime drawing up a long-range political program but who is well known for his authoritarian nature and does not like to be pushed.

“I will determine the timing,” he is reported to have told an opposition figure. Last week, he publicly denounced pressure from the street but at the same time he was understood to have given orders to handle such pressure more gently than in the past.

Minister Under Fire
Another factor in the present confusion is the slowness and caution of official action in the political field, which has allowed the opposition to talk of a do-nothing Government. Aggravating this is an economic policy that workers say is penalizing them.

Finance Minister Juan Miguel Villar Mir has not had a moment's peace since he delivered one of the bluntest official speeches in memory to Parliament three weeks ago in which he blamed wage increases for Spain's inflation last year. More than any other event, the speech has contributed to the angry and aggressive mood of industrial workers.

Mr. Villar Mir wants to keep

wage increases down to no more than the increase in the cost of living plus 3 percentage points. This is being commonly referred to as a wage freeze and in a country where disparities of income are very great, factory workers cannot accept it and are out to defeat it.

The political consequences of Mr. Villar Mir's speech include a tacit alliance between groups that the Government considers subversive, such as the Communist Party and the Government's own official unions. The National Council of Workers, one of the highest bodies of the official unions, sounded like an opposition group last week when it declared that the working class felt “cheated” by the Government's economic policies.

With the Communists and groups like them excluded in advance from legal political activity, according to the Government, Mr. Villar Mir's policies and the popular reactions to them have given these forces a chance to gather strength in the field most congenial to them, the labor movement.

Although the Communists have taken a relatively moderate attitude, urging negotiation and agreement where possible and avoiding the appearance of a group out for violent revolution, the last two weeks of social strife and the aggressive mood that has characterized those who have participated in it have improved the Communist position considerably. With some progress toward unity recorded in the political field, the Communists have become a force the Government cannot ignore as much as it would like to.



Protesters in Lisbon waiting to buy food yesterday

Lisbon Street Market Held by Leftists Backfires

By MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times

Lisbon, Jan. 18—A leftist against soaring food prices, a market that promised an hour everything was gone except for a few turnips.

“I got a kilo of oranges for 22 cents, but it wasn't worth standing in line for two hours,” a shipyard worker said bitterly. “What I wanted was cheese, but it was all gone by the time I got there.”

Organizers of Country Day charged sabotage. Said that truckloads of meat and vegetables had been held up by “reactionaries” at Rio Maior, a conservative market town north of here.

But the National Republican Guard in Rio Maior said that there had been no road barriers or other trouble there. Some farmers had protested that this was a bad time to hold Country Day because many cooperatives had nothing to sell.

But the main trouble was that the Communist Party had opposed the campaign, calling it “divisionist.” A Communist protest rally yesterday against the high cost of living drew 25,000 people here. Although the cause and the slogans are the same, the Communists refused to back the far-leftists in their campaign.

ARRESTS FOR LAWYERS
From Page 1, Col. 7
145 leftist labor leaders to make up a rotating committee. charged them with a general strike. Later, 76 were reported arrested to the ten-ven a Government proceeding gradually political reform and a position seeking im- changes. Particular was felt in the field reform because all de- sents by strikers luded references to of assembly and nd to independence government control. s also some confusion verment attitudes be- has allowed some and demonstrations thers. s committees in in- hat have been struck were reported ready to work and negotiate s. claims but were in- at a necessary condi- greement was the re- nt of workers dis- railed for agitation e plants.

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The Proceedings in the U.N. Today
Jan. 19, 1976
SECURITY COUNCIL Meets at 3 P.M. to continue Middle East debate.
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS CONFERENCE Preparatory Committee — 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM Governing Council—10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries—3 P.M.
SPECIAL FUND Board of Governors — 3 P.M.

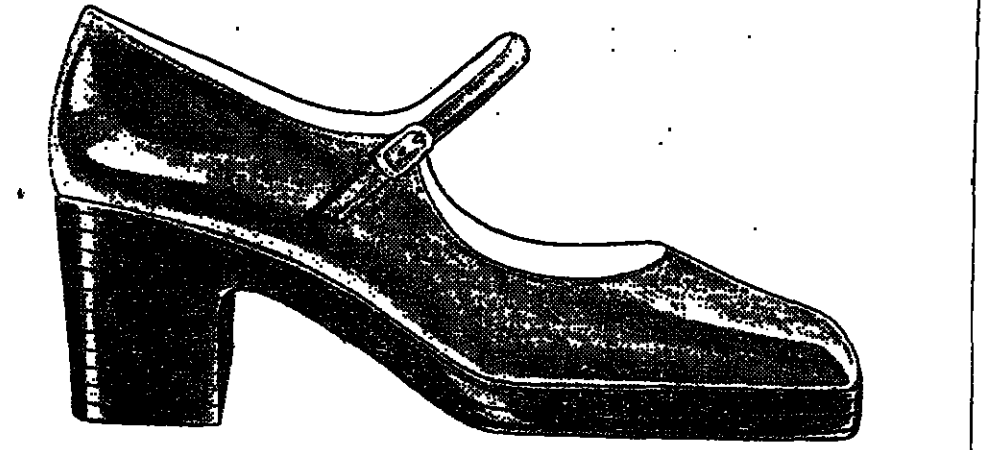
Seoul's Opposition Leader Calls for a Peace Parley
Special to The New York Times
SEOUL, South Korea, Jan. 18—The leader of the political opposition here has called on President Park Chung Hee to make major efforts in 1976 to promote an international conference devoted to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, said at a news conference yesterday that such a meeting should be attended by the United States, China and the two Koreas. He outlined the proposal at a news conference set to enunciate his party's major policy goals for 1976. His remarks were widely reported in the South Korean press.

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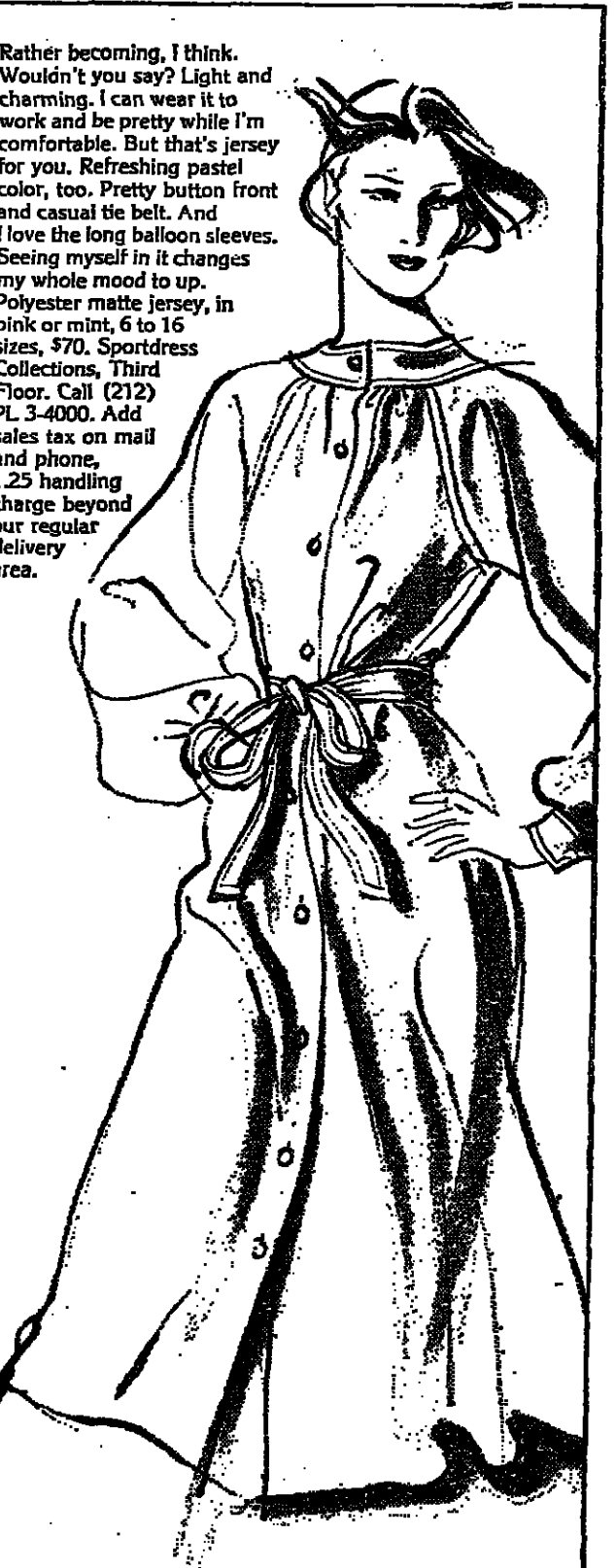
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Egypt-Syria Feud Blocks Arab Mediation in Beirut

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Jan. 18—The bitter dispute between Egypt and Syria over the American-sponsored, Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement of last September is regarded by Arab diplomats as the principal obstacle that prevents Arab governments from taking a concerted stand on the Lebanese crisis and in the United Nations Security Council.

Joint Arab mediation in Lebanon could be worked out only at a meeting of Arab chiefs of state, these diplomats say. They add that the personal bitterness that has built up between President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria is such that a meeting is impossible at this time.

There has been some speculation that Mr. Sadat, who held an emergency meeting on Lebanon yesterday with his chief advisers, may make a move toward reconciliation with Mr. Assad to pave the way for inter-Arab consultation on Lebanon.

Yet King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, during a visit to Damascus last month, tried in vain to make peace between the two adversaries.

Separate Peace Charged
The Syrians have been accusing Egypt of making a separate peace with Israel and thus robbing the Arabs of the leverage they would need to bring about further Israeli withdrawals and obtain for the Palestinians the right to set up their own state.

In their newspapers, the two governments have accused each other of using the Lebanese crisis for their own purposes.

Mr. Sadat's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization were also severely strained by the September Sinai agreement, but public polemics have been toned down recently.

Syria is clearly the Arab country most directly affected by the civil war in Lebanon.

It is generally taken for granted here that if Lebanon disintegrated as a national and territorial entity, both Syria and Israel would move immediately with their respective armed forces to occupy part of the Lebanese territory and deny it to the enemy.

Syria has been jealously protecting its role as the sole Arab mediator in Lebanon. Mr. Assad's envoys—especially Foreign Minister Abel Halim Khadame—have made frequent trips to Beirut and have conferred with both Moslem and Christian leaders there.

Syria has staunchly opposed

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Waldheim Appeals for a Halt in Lebanese Strife, Warning Conflict Could Engulf the Entire Middle East

CATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
Secretary General Waldheim appealed today to the civil strife in Lebanon and warned that it could lead to "disastrous developments" in the East as a whole.

Without identifying these countries, Mr. Waldheim seemed to be alluding to such prospects. His spokesman recalled that he warned recently of that danger and admonished all governments against such a course.

Mideast Debate Resumes
There has been no move to bring the issue of Lebanon to the Security Council because it is regarded as an internal matter outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

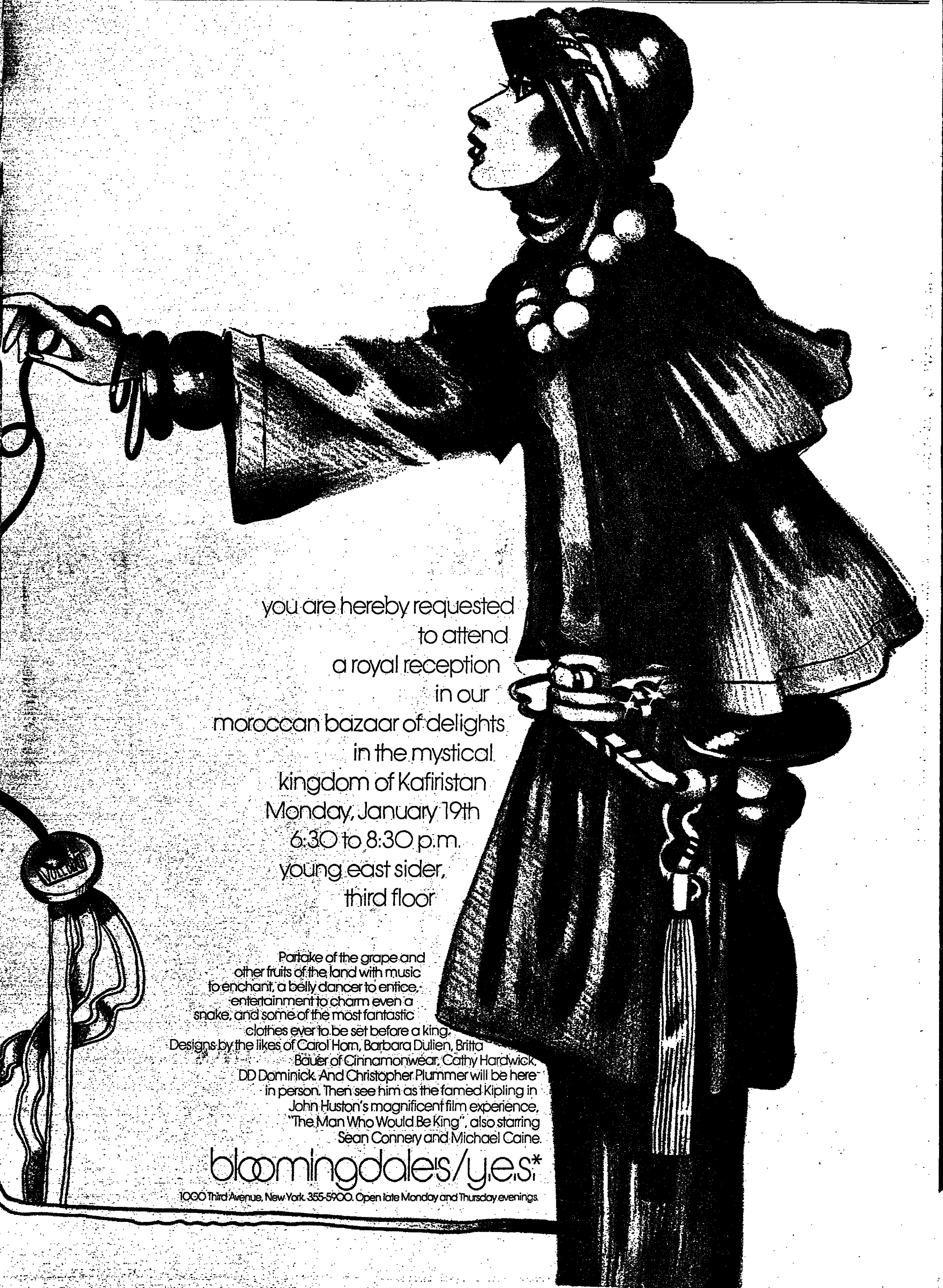
and Damascus. He is expected to consult tomorrow with representatives of all the Middle Eastern countries and the big powers, United Nations officials indicated.

Arab Action Is Sought
United Nations spokesmen emphasized that the Secretary General acted on his own initiative in making his appeal.

They said he made it in the hope that he could help persuade Arab officials to press jointly for a settlement.

The warning about the danger of intervention was threaded through his remarks.

"Once again, therefore, I appeal to all those involved in this present conflict, to the leaders on all sides and to all the peoples of Lebanon to put a stop to the fratricidal strife and to support all efforts now being made to restore peace and order," the Secretary General said.



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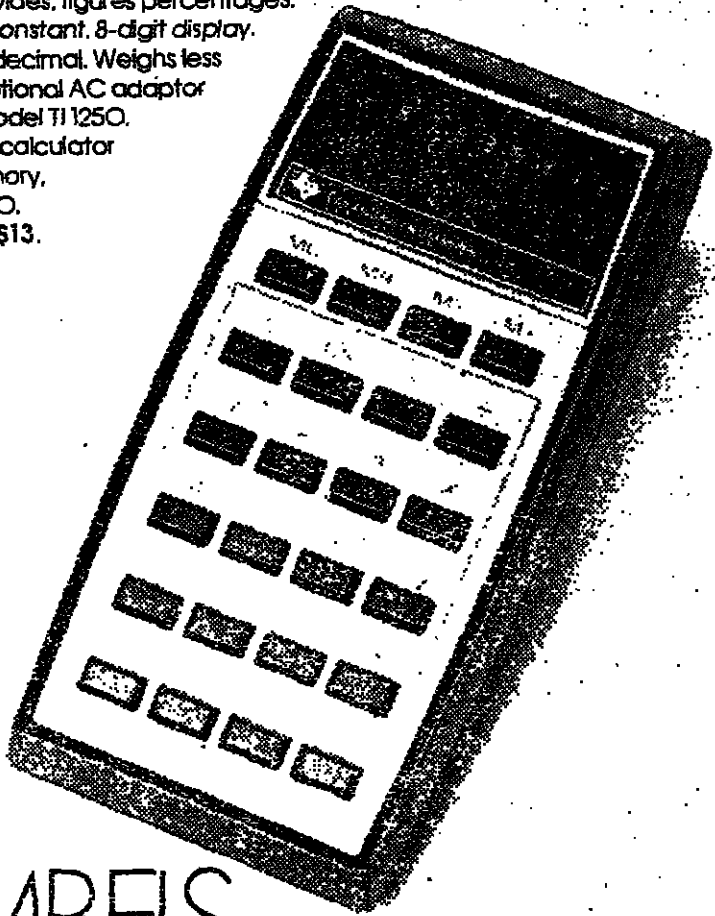
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Prime Minister of Lebanon Resigns

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8. holding the Prime Minister's office, which traditionally goes to a member of the orthodox Sunni Moslem community, also held the two important ministries of Defense and Information.

"This is the crunch," one well-placed Western diplomat said in reacting to Mr. Karami's speech. "This opens the possibility of another Middle Eastern war."

Since last April more than 5,000 people have been killed in the fighting, which stems from demands by Lebanese Moslems that they be given a greater share of the political and economic power, which has been held for the most part by the Christian minority. For some time there have been unconfirmed reports that Syrian-based units of the Palestine Liberation Army have been maneuvering on the Lebanese border. There have also been reports of movements of Palestinian units into Lebanon from Syria.

Warning From Syria Last week, Syria issued a sharp warning to right-wing Christians that if they attempted to partition Lebanon or create a separate Christian enclave it would intervene in force here. Israel has made it clear that it would not tolerate Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

President Fanjul was reported yesterday to be planning to visit Damascus tomorrow for a high-level meeting with President Hafez al-Assad aimed at reconciling contending Christian and Moslem demands. Syria has been involved in previous cease-fire negotiations.

As Mr. Karami announced his resignation, sharp clashes raged in Lebanon, where right-wing gunmen assaulted the impoverished port section of Beirut, and Moslems were reported on a rampage in the Akkar region in the north and parts of the Bekaa Valley of central Lebanon.

In his speech Mr. Karami cited among the events of the last few days that had led him

to his decision the rightist blockade of two Palestinian refugee camps in the eastern suburbs of Beirut and the seizure of a third north of the capital, the counterattack by a coalition of Moslem and leftist forces on the Christian town of Damour, and today's offensive against the port section of the capital by right-wing militiamen.

The Prime Minister only alluded to the military command's defiance of his orders on Friday not to send Lebanese Air Force jets into action against leftist and Palestinian forces laying siege to Damour and surrounding Christian villages.

"Some people said they wanted the army to be brought in and others did not want it," he said. "I always thought the use of force would not solve the problem and time will prove that I was correct."

Resisted Call for Army Mr. Karami a 55-year-old bachelor who had served as Prime Minister eight times in the past, had consistently resisted demands from the Christian right to call in the army to restore peace in his capacity as Defense Minister.

Lately, the most adamant proponent of using the army had been the Interior Minister, Camille Chamoun, a 73-year-old former President, who tonight was reported to be in his mansion in the besieged town of Saadiyat.

The Moslem leader's dramatic announcement was greeted by volleys of automatic weapons fire in Moslem quarters of the city—the same tumultuous greeting given to his ascension to the post last summer after Mr. Franjleh's brief, unsuccessful attempt to run the country with a government of military men.

Mr. Karami, a handsome silver-haired man, had become something of a father figure to many Lebanese. "He speaks for us," a Christian businessman once said. "He speaks for Lebanon's silent majority."

A Western diplomat observed that Mr. Karami had announced his resignation without "harsh words" about his

political opponents, who include Mr. Franjleh and Mr. Chamoun.

"He was the only man who was trying to stick it all together," this diplomat said. "It's remotely possible that they will now all come to him and ask him to try to stick it all together again. It's the kind of resignation offer that doesn't burn bridges behind him."

In April 1969, after a confrontation between the Lebanese army and Palestinian fighters in Beirut, Mr. Karami made a similar resignation offer to President Charles Helou.

But Mr. Karami continue to serve as a caretaker Prime Minister for seven months until agreements were reached in Cairo between Lebanon and the Palestinians. It seems possible that Mr. Karami's resignation will again not be accepted.

No Response From P.L.O. The information office of the Palestine Liberation Organization had no immediate reaction to the resignation announcement.

One prominent Palestinian intellectual commented: "The whole authority is now in the hands of the Christians and it will reveal them, naked, as to whether or not they want peace or no peace. I think they will not want peace."

Meanwhile the fighting continued. The right-wing National Liberal Party last night said that its combatants were "liberating" the heavily Moslem and Palestinian Karantina and Maslakh quarters of Beirut and that bulldozers were "standing by to clear away the obstacles."



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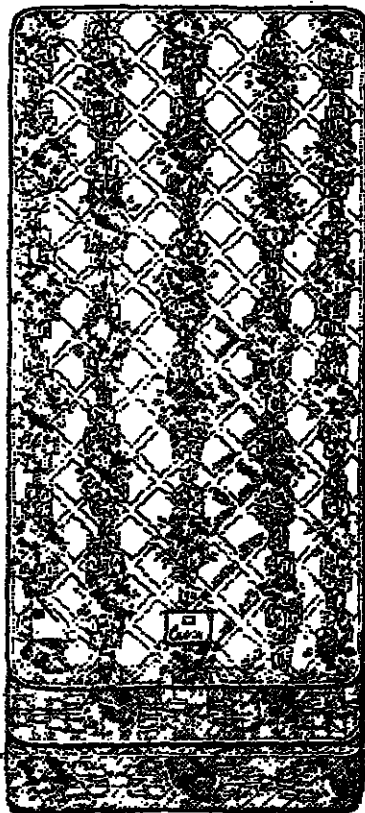
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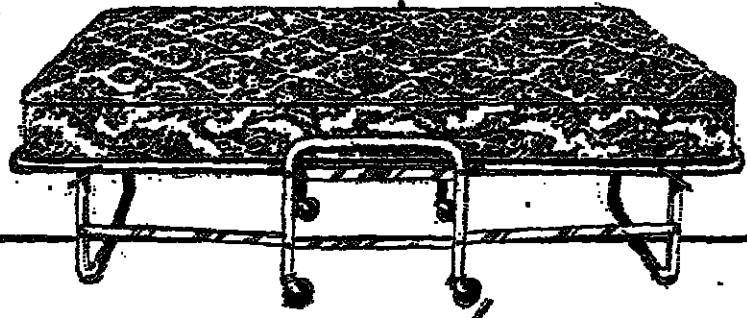
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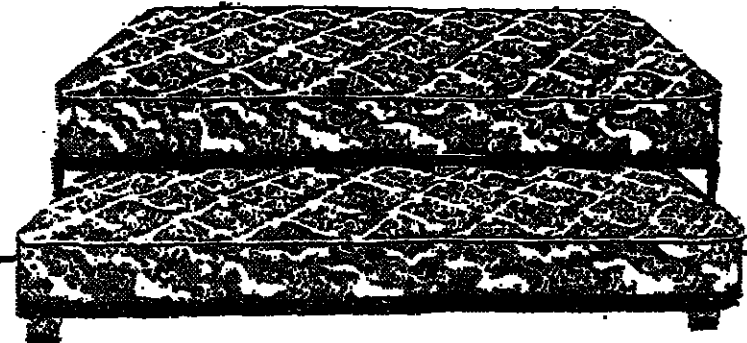
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Canadians Debate Tighter Controls on Economy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

whether the best remedy for inflation is a permanent transfer to the Government of more power over wage and price setting, at least by big companies and big unions. "Who can control them?" Mr. Trudeau asked in an interview. "The Government. That means the Government is going to take a larger role in running institutions."

Old Accusations Raised
These comments and others have rekindled old accusations that Mr. Trudeau, who has been Prime Minister for nearly eight years and who shows no signs of retiring, seeks to expand the powers of government. "The Government is important," he said in an interview. "It means there is going to be not less authority in our lives but a lot more American-style."

Senior officials and associates of the Prime Minister such as Jean-Luc Pepin, chairman of the Anti-Inflation Board, insist that Mr. Trudeau is not power-hungry. They say that he was

virtually the last minister in the Liberal Government to accept controls because he saw clearly that the biggest problem was not how to make controls work but how to end them.

To calm furor and try to stop the erosion of business support for controls, Mr. Trudeau will seek to clarify his ideas in a speech tomorrow. Big labor, opposed to controls from the beginning, feels its position has been validated by the Prime Minister's own statements.

Contrast in Attitudes
The anxious debate of recent days and the impact of the controls contrast with Canada's optimism in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

In 1975, Canada's economy turned in its weakest performance in 21 years—no growth in output of goods and services, and a 10 percent rate of inflation. At 7.3 percent, the national unemployment rate is high but a full point lower than in the United States.

Business executives, labor

leaders, editors and the officials who manage the Government are worried about rising social tensions, the prospect of bitter labor unrest in 1976 and rising costs that are expected to hurt Canadian exports to the United States in 1976-77. They are worried also about the future of free collective bargaining.

"We have taken a position of opposition to an non-cooperation with the Anti-Inflation Board," says Joseph Morris, president of the Canadian Labor Congress. Asked about the outlook for strikes and slowdowns in 1976, Mr. Morris replied: "I think that we're in for a lot of problems because of the Anti-Inflation Board."

Unionist Opposes Controls
In his view, there is no need to impose controls. The root of Canada's inflation, Mr. Morris contends, is excessively expansionist fiscal and monetary policies.

In this he agrees with many conservative business executives and bankers. Sentiment may be growing to cut back on unemployment compensation, old-age pensions and other social benefits.

"We've set up social pressures you wouldn't believe, bitter hostilities between classes," says Robert M. MacIntosh, executive vice president of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

"Everybody was clamoring for catch-up," says a top-level Government economic official, returning to wage demands last year.

There are other signs of troubles rooted in inflation. In the

mid-1960's, Parliament gave federal employees the right to strike — postal workers and air traffic controllers, for example. Provincial legislatures have permitted strikes by teachers, hospital workers, garbage collectors.

These public-sector workers, especially the postal employees and provincial and municipal unions, have been demanding contracts that would give them first-year increases of 20 to 30 percent. Signs in September that this trend was intensifying were pivotal in the decision to impose controls, according to officials involved.

After a six-week autumn shutdown of the Post Office and a two-month teachers' strike that closed Toronto's high schools and has just been ended by special provincial legislation, Canadians are re-examining their experiment in democratic labor relations between governments and their employees.

The Trudeau Government began a year ago seeking to shape a business-labor-government consensus on economic goals. After private talks with Mr. Morris and other labor leaders, officials thought they were on the verge of an accord that would slow wages and inflation without mandatory restraints. But a premature leak, officials say, enabled some unions to attack the proposal before the Government could take the initiative.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

B'nai B'rith Finds Volunteerism Is on Rise Throughout Country

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—If the experiences of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish service organization, are any barometer, there are a lot more Americans joining in volunteer community aid programs these days.

B'nai B'rith, with some 2,100 adult units throughout the country, is finding more of its 500,000-plus members involving themselves in person-to-person volunteer social service, health and other neighborhood projects than at any time in the past.

Statistics are impossible to come by, but leaders of B'nai B'rith, gathering for the annual meeting of the organization's board of governors at the Mayflower Hotel, report a "substantial upswing" in the number of both volunteers and of locally conceived B'nai B'rith "help projects," many of them non-secular in purpose. Several estimated that volunteer manpower had "probably tripled" in the last two years. "High unemployment and a weakened economy are probably factors," said David M. Blumberg, B'nai B'rith's president. "In hard times there's a tendency among people to feel for each other."

Field representatives of B'nai B'rith's volunteer services department also find that a drop in television viewing has contributed to increasing volunteerism. B'nai B'rith volunteers engage in a variety of community projects, from cancer screening tests and assisting hospitalized veterans and prisoners to sponsoring low-cost housing for the elderly.

Another illustration was this year's "Operation Snowflake," a Christmas Day project in which volunteers took over the administrative and housekeeping duties in various police precinct houses or filled in as cooks, orderlies and switchboard operators at hospitals so that Christian workers would be free on the holiday.

At a luncheon session, Daniel P. Moynihan, United States Representative to the United Nations, was awarded the B'nai B'rith President's Medal, the organization's highest honor. The award cited Mr. Moynihan for his "vigorous and eloquent defiance of diplomatic ambiguity and hypocrisy, and commitment to truth and justice in international discourse."

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Levy on Exported Energy Is Called Unconstitutional

Special to The New York Times
PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 18—Arizona and New Mexico are engaged in a bitter legal and legislative battle on the question of whether one state has the constitutional right to levy an energy tax on the citizens of another.

Last spring, the New Mexico Legislature enacted a tax on all electrical power generated in New Mexico plants and sold to Arizona and other states.

Arizona legislators, state government officials and utility customers in Arizona believe that the New Mexico power tax is discriminatory and unfair, and that it has serious national implications that could lead to interstate tax wars.

"The whole future of New Mexico economically is tied to the energy demands of the country," said Gov. Jerry Apodaca in defending his state's decision to impose the tax.

However, the Arizona Attorney General has asked the Supreme Court to invalidate the tax on the ground that it is unconstitutional in that it interferes with interstate commerce.

"It's Just Nonsense"
"If this tax goes unchallenged," said a utility executive in Arizona, "pretty soon we'd be taxing our oranges and cotton that go to other states, and before long we'd be worrying about the balance of trade between the states. It's just nonsense."

Representative John J. Rhodes, Republican of Arizona, has introduced a bill to nullify the energy tax.

The two Southwestern states participate in a number of interstate agreements and have maintained generally amicable relations throughout the years. However, the New Mexico utility customers \$3.4 million annually, threatens to drive a wedge between them.

Arizona Public Service, which provides electricity to 330,000 utility customers, most of them in Phoenix, and Tucson Gas and Electric Company, which serves the Tucson metropolitan area, have filed suit in state and Federal courts to block the tax.

The two utilities get most of

their power from the Four-Corners Regional Power Plant near Shiprock, N. M.

"New Mexico's tax," said Attorney General Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, "is not all that different from the energy extortion being carried out against the countries of the world by the Arab nations."

Angered by the tax and the rising utility rates for Arizona, the Legislature to enact a retaliatory tax on all electricity produced in Arizona for export to New Mexico.

Currently, New Mexico is buying only a small amount of power produced in this state. However, a proposed nuclear power plant in Palo Verde, Ariz., could be a major supplier of electricity for New Mexico utility customers within a decade.

Inmate Sentenced to Death

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (UPI)—An inmate at Western Penitentiary has been sentenced to death under Pennsylvania's new capital punishment legislation. Clifford Futch, 31 years old, was convicted June 27 of killing an inmate. He was serving a life sentence for a 1970 murder.

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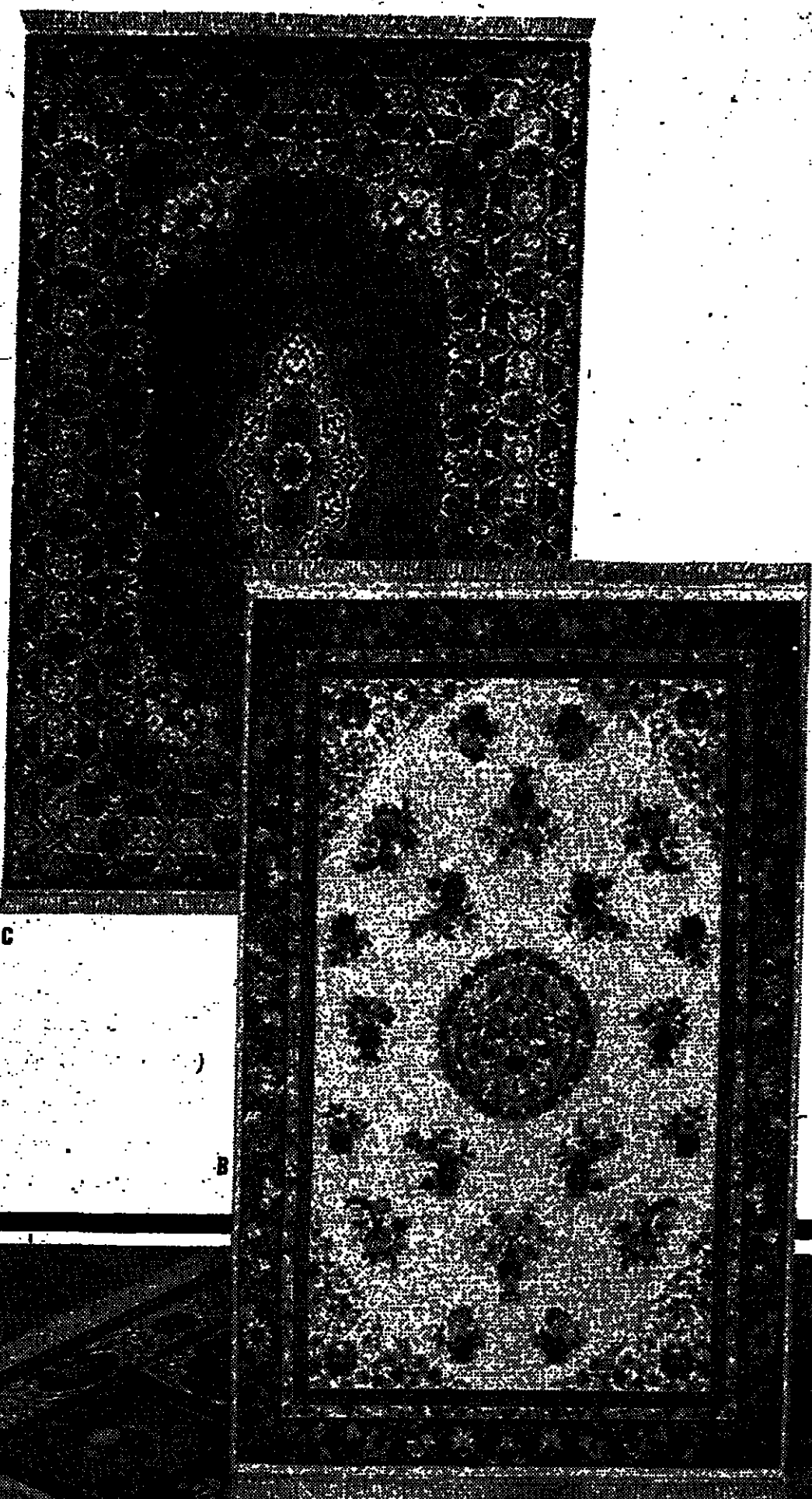
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Economy

SET TO BAN NEWS LEAKS

Reports Would Jail Sentences

To The New York Times
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LETTERS SCOPE KING ORDER

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Soviet Ordered to Make Smaller Rolls

Jan. 17 (Reuters)
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Soviet Press View of U.S. Life Is a Mosaic

By DAVID K. SHIPLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—On an inside page of Pravda several weeks ago, well below such headlines as "The Evolution of Socialism" and "Steadily Along the Leninist Path," there appeared a long article titled, "Disillusioned Society." It was not about the Soviet Union, of course. It was about the United States.

The article typified the bright, evocative style in which the Soviet press often writes about American life, mixing moods and images with global issues, portraying the United States with a peculiar blend of incisive political analysis and shopworn stereotypes.

It is an open question to what extent Russians depend on their press for a picture of America, as opposed to what they learn from school, political training, films, American literature, popular music, foreign broadcasts and other sources. But if newspapers play as large a role as their huge circulations indicate, then they provide Soviet citizens with an important mosaic of impressions that would strike Americans as sometimes penetrating and sometimes infuriating and simplistic.

Grim Version of U.S.

Even at its most perceptive, the press offers a grim version of the United States, most often the distressed and crisis-ridden side of a society torn by almost surrealistic gulfs between wealth and poverty, burdened by unemployment and inflation, riddled with violent crime.

"We are in New York," wrote Pravda. "This part of Manhattan is not decorated with the most expensive mosaic of black glass with eccentrically curved planes and is not sparkling with shopwindows where red-haired mannequins in weird postures advertise expensive furs. Here it is gray and gloomy with low, soot-covered houses, dirty pubs, stores, workshops. On 23d Street there is the small building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A."

The paragraph is built on a cliché, yet somehow carries a fresh taste. It is from the "Disillusioned Society" article, the last in a recent three-part series by Georgi M. Ratiani, who has headed Pravda's American department since 1963. He had just returned from a trip through the United States.

Open System Depicted

Mr. Ratiani's series represents one side of an odd contradiction within the Soviet press. As newspapers attempt to label American democracy as illusory and American freedoms as false, they also portray, through their precise descriptions of the forthcoming Presidential elections, an unmistakably open political system.

"The fever of the next Presidential election," he wrote, "enthralled America and turns it into a multimillion-faced spectator who follows the commotion of the gigantic political show."

Swing to Right Detected

He noted that the campaign "influences the moods of the public, the positions of the Congress, the behavior of the two main political parties as well as the decisions of the Administration."

The Soviet press, which follows the American press assiduously, has spotted the prospect that the Ford Administration will be pushed slightly to the right, at least rhetorically, during the campaign.

Mr. Ratiani only hinted at a theme usually made more explicit in the Soviet Union: that the United States is a bourgeois democracy controlled by elite coalitions of monopolists and military men. Such crudity is usually left to other publications, whose sophistication falls below that of Pravda, the Communist Party's paper, or Izvestia, the main Government daily.

In fact, Pravda and Izvestia correspondents are often more temperate than American radicals. One motive for this was described in a 1970 book, "Americans in America," by Izvestia's correspondent Stanislav N. Kondrashov, widely regarded in Moscow as one of the best Soviet journalists in the United States.

Argument With Editor

He wrote of an argument he had with one of his editors over an article describing Henry E. Singleton, head of Teledyne, Inc., an aviation electronic company, as a strong, athletic, self-assured man who worked hard. His success and now enjoys its fruits.

"Just why is he so attrac-

tive in your story?" Mr. Kondrashov quoted his editor as having asked. "How could there be any handsome millionaires if all of capitalism is rotting?"

The home office evidently wanted something different, the correspondent said, a thieving, unsteady look in Mr. Singleton's eyes, crooked fingers, a sharp and prominent Adam's apple.

"These small perplexities show the visibility and penetration of the old clichés," Mr. Kondrashov remarked.

It's dangerous when a highly complicated, contradictory, but at the same time extremely viable country is judged on the level of such stereotypes.

Stereotypes Remain

Nonetheless, such stereotypes remain the tools of other journalists. On Dec. 5, the cultural newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura published a dispatch from New York about violence on American television. Much of it was drawn from American press reports, including several examples of crimes apparently copied from recent programs.

The writer, Gennadi Shishkin, asserted that one should not forget that the main reason for TV violence and rising crime is the "exploitative character of American society."

D'Agostino Prices at Issue

On Jan. 1, Sovetskaya Kultura published a short article to show how much costlier life was in the United States than in the Soviet Union. The paper quoted what it said were food prices from D'Agostino supermarkets, representing them as typical

of what Americans generally had to pay: beef, \$4.54 a pound; butter, \$2.37 a pound; a 14-ounce loaf of bread, 69 cents; boiled sausage, \$4.09 a pound; ham, \$3.40 a pound; cheese, \$4.20 a pound.

"Everything is clear," the article declared.

But Steven D'Agostino, reached by The New York Times, gave the actual prices per pound: beef, \$1.47; butter, \$1.43; sausage, \$1.73; boned ham, \$1.89; Swiss and American cheese, \$1.89.

Furthermore, the paper omitted items that are more expensive in Moscow—eggs, for instance, which run \$1.20 to \$1.75 for 10. It tended to quote the highest conceivable American figures and the lowest Soviet prices: \$12 to \$15 for a theater ticket in New York compared with \$2 to \$2.50 in Moscow.

The article also left unmentioned the differences in wages between the two countries. As of 1974, the latest year available, the average monthly Soviet industrial wage was \$190.35 in cash, and \$263.50 if free services such as medical care are taken into account.

No Distortion Needed

Why the paper felt it necessary to exaggerate when accuracy would have accomplished the same goal is a mystery.

Last fall, when Pravda published a two-part series on New York's fiscal problems, no distortion was needed to make the point that things were bad. Every day the Soviet press agency, Tass, enumerates the economic crises in Western capitals, quoting from the latest statistics on unemployment and inflation. Pravda pub-

lished one of these reports on Dec. 26 under the headline "Unhappy Christmas." In his "Disillusioned Society," Mr. Ratiani used a carefully measured approach to the subject of youthful radicals, whose movement he found vastly changed and more fragmented since the 1960's.

A Cartoon About Cars

This is not to say that Pravda is immune to hyperbole. With one of the Tass economic roundups on Nov. 25 it published a cartoon showing a poor American family using a junked car as a home—a stove stuck out of the window, a tea kettle sat on the roof, a kerosene lamp was visible through the windshield. On a highway nearby, fancy cars whizzed by. The caption read, "To each his own car."

Similarly, under the headline "When the Machine Shows Fear," Pravda described the United States as "a country of computers" where, in the wake of revelations about the domestic surveillance by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies, apprehension existed that police organizations could use computers to spy on every American for political purposes.

The article then drew the contrast between the electronic advances of society and its high rate of illiteracy. It cited correctly a Government report that 23 million adults in the United States were functionally illiterate and that 34.7 million could not calculate the comparative costs of goods in different packages.

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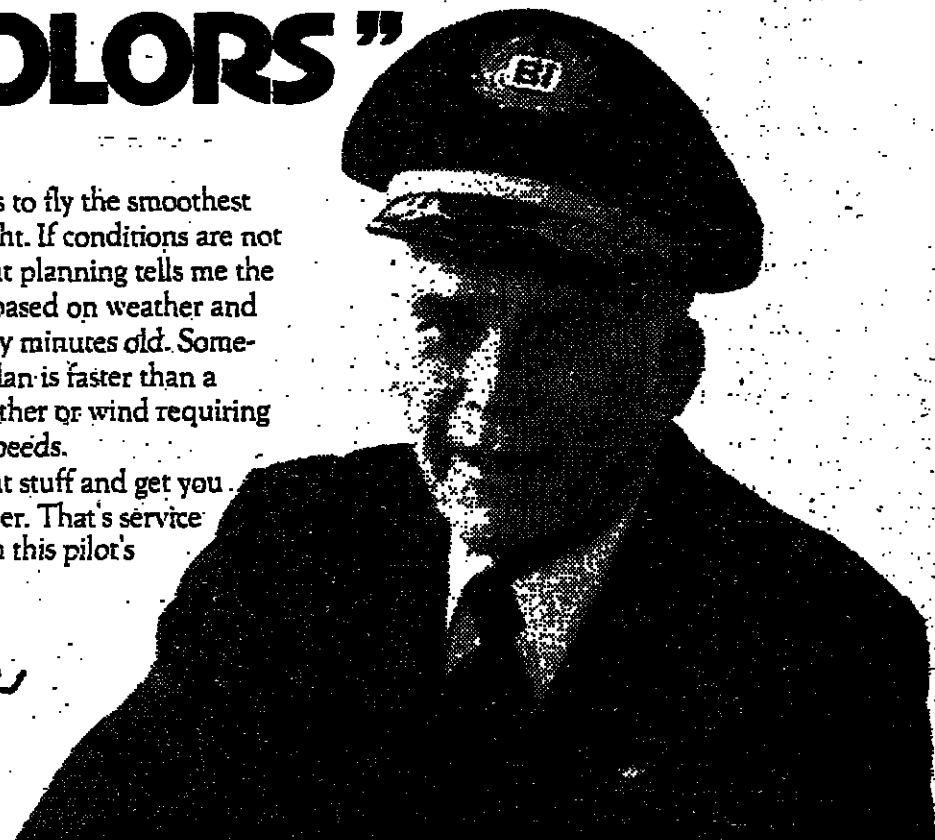
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QUIET FOOTHOLD WORRYING NATO

African Navy and Air is Could Be Threat, Analysts Suggest

DREW MIDDLETON

Establishment by the Soviet of naval and air bases in Guinea and Angola in a future war threaten European maritime lifelines. NATO members of the Atlantic Treaty Organization, according to United States intelligence analysts and placed sources at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Soviet military presence in three countries would be the reduction of oil flows from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope. According to NATO intelligence, 70 percent of the alliance's oil and 70 percent of strategic materials move along the West African coast to Europe.

United States and NATO staff whose job is to estimate long-range effects of operations on the strategic position cite the work of Prof. Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard. He is not who suffers aggression but who benefits from it; the over-all objective is to deter aggression but not to win the balance of power.

balance, according to sources, may be under a comprehensive Soviet plan to achieve a position which Soviet submarines, surface vessels and aircraft would exert control of the Gulf-Western European route.

Great Is Potential

Sources concede that Soviet projection into the Atlantic presents a potential greater than an immediate one. They concede that even if this threat they lose who believe that it, by establishing Africa, is doing no more than the United States did in Asia a generation ago.

argue, however, that Europe cannot function under present conditions unless industrial countries offer in alliance with the United States, a credible deterrent to the Soviet Union unless it is assured regular supplies of their industrial resources.

Soviet program began in 1962 when Moscow constructed naval bases in Somalia within 100 miles of the Persian Gulf. Soviet manifestation has been Russian offer to build a base on Tamara Island, where the Soviet operates an airfield. Bombers and reconnaissance aircraft regularly fly to Guinea to patrol the Atlantic.

President Sékou Touré of Guinea was informed by the Soviet Union that it would build a naval base for his country if provided. Soviet would retain part of it for exclusive use.

Soviet guided-missile cruiser of the Krusta class detached from the 12th Squadron and Conakry. Soviet warships have been using existing facilities at the port for the past several years.

Soviet proposal to Guinea, does not demand the rewards in the air and naval bases fall to Moscow if the Movement for the Liberation of Angola wins control.

Soviet Union, according to a senior European authority, seeks military bases on a series of African bases from Luanda to Conakry in West Africa.

on Slow to Accept

Guinean Government has been slow to accept the Soviet offer. One reason is that the Soviet has flown and MIG-21's to Guinea. The aircraft has been the pilots and technicians from Moscow to train the Guineans. IG-15's, it was said, used by Soviet pilots on reconnaissance flights over the two Western-supply routes — the Niger and the Congo — and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola — and have important intelligence value. Soviet-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola military penetration strikes many NATO and intelligence officials as dangerous to the long run than the Soviet presence in Angola and the present Soviet shipment of arms to Nigeria, exposed by intelligence in December.

follows an earlier supply of MIG-17 fighters and of technicians and maintenance. The Soviet also let the Niger and other Nigerian ships of its South Atlantic Squadron, which patrolled the area between Africa and America, the sources.

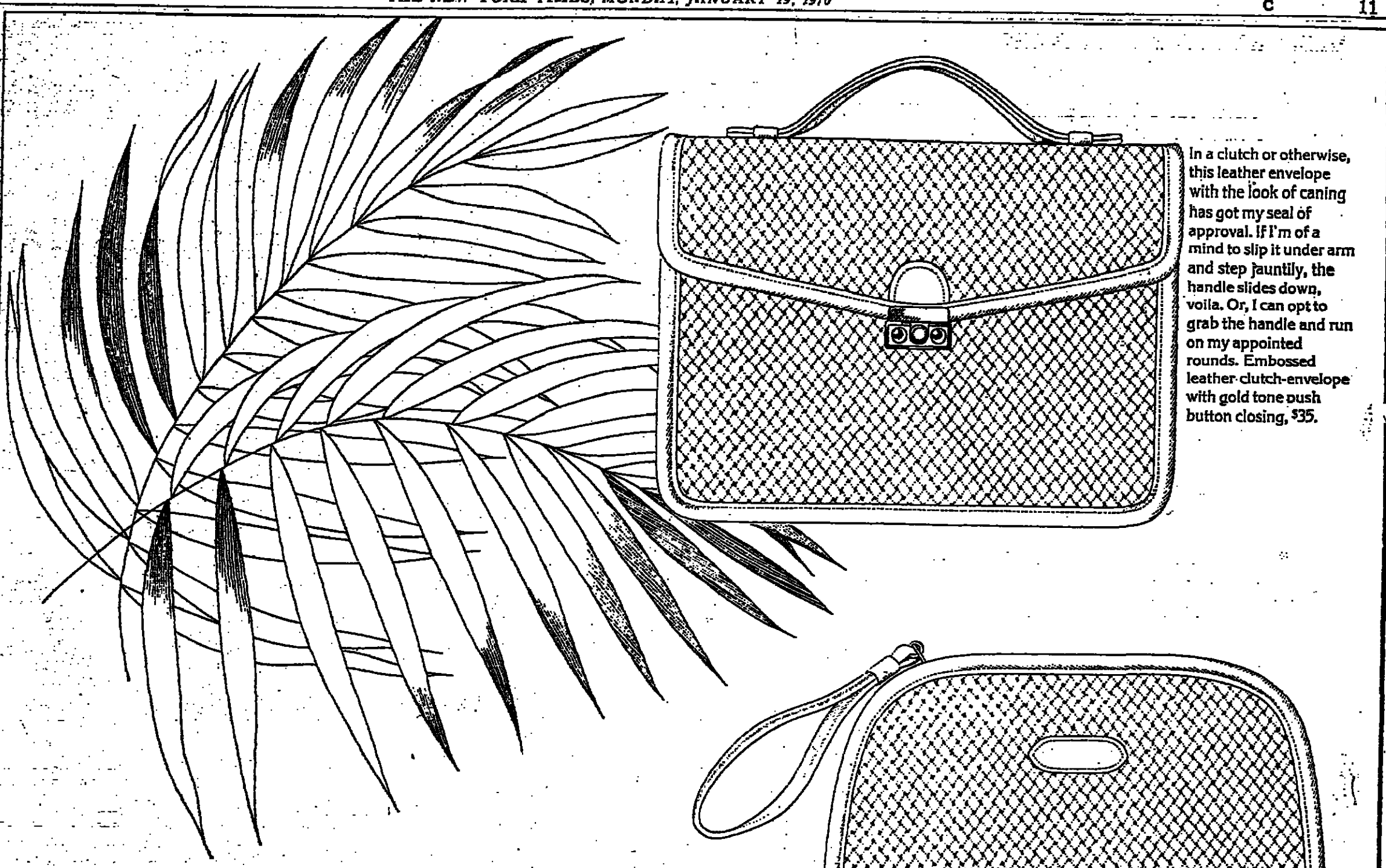
ment of a position in Africa that will allow control of the oil route to Europe is regarded as the Soviet Union's first priority.

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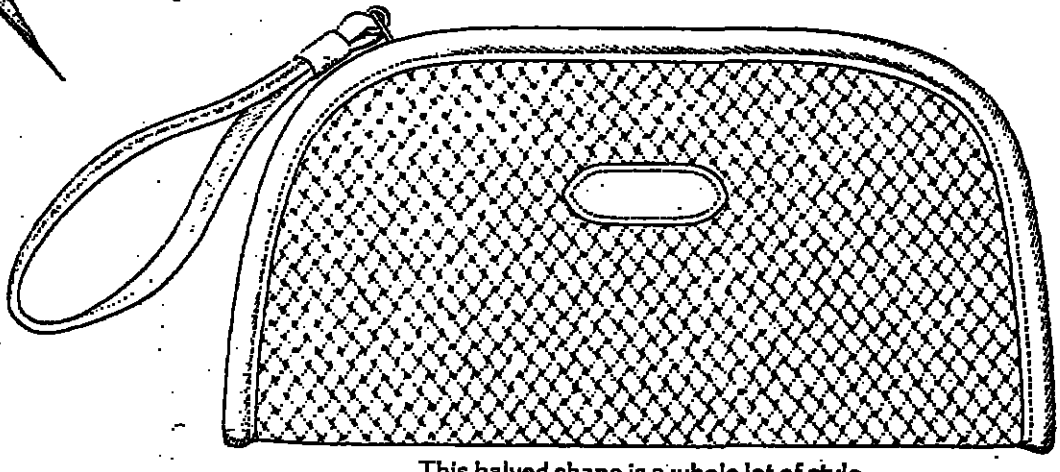


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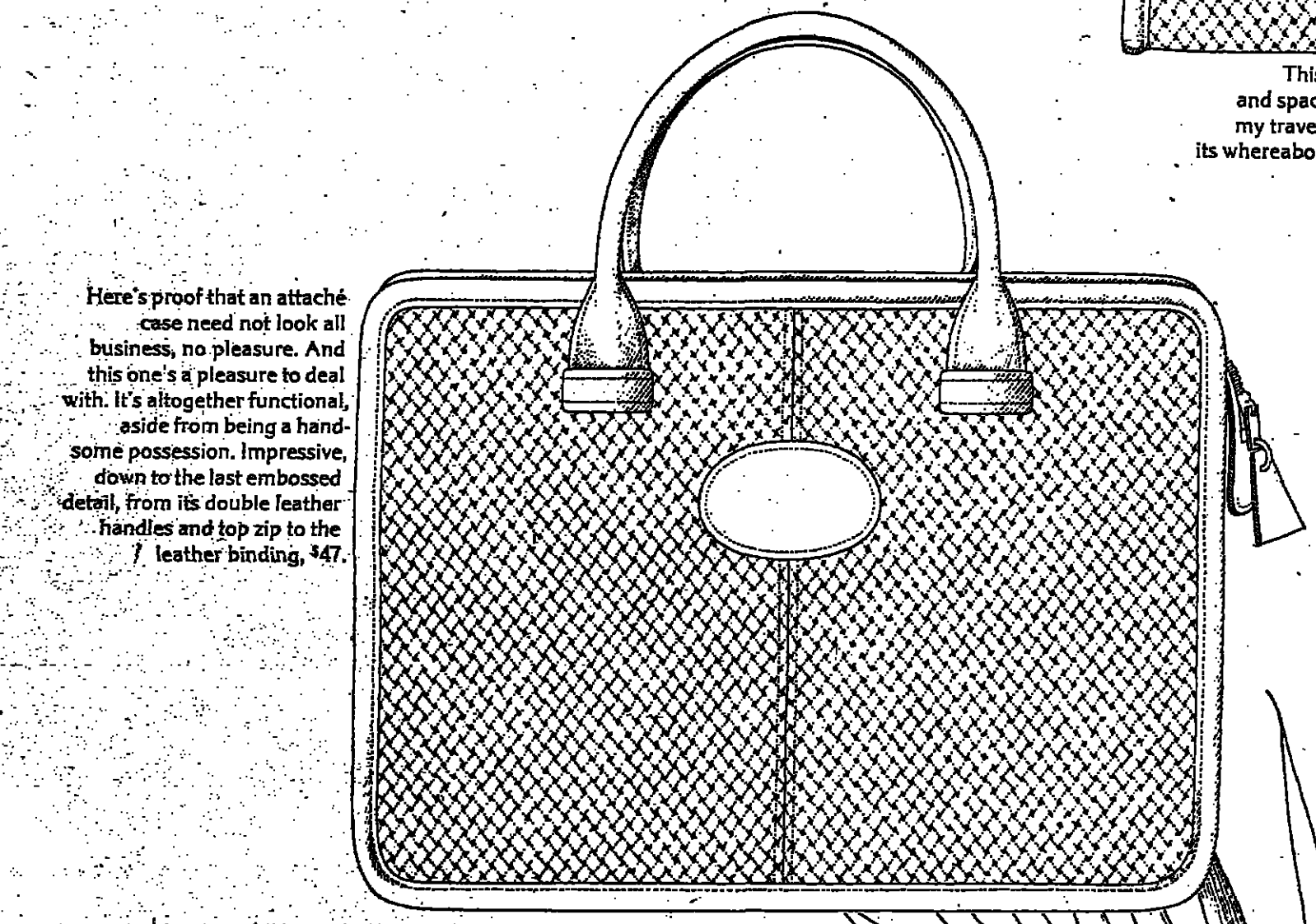
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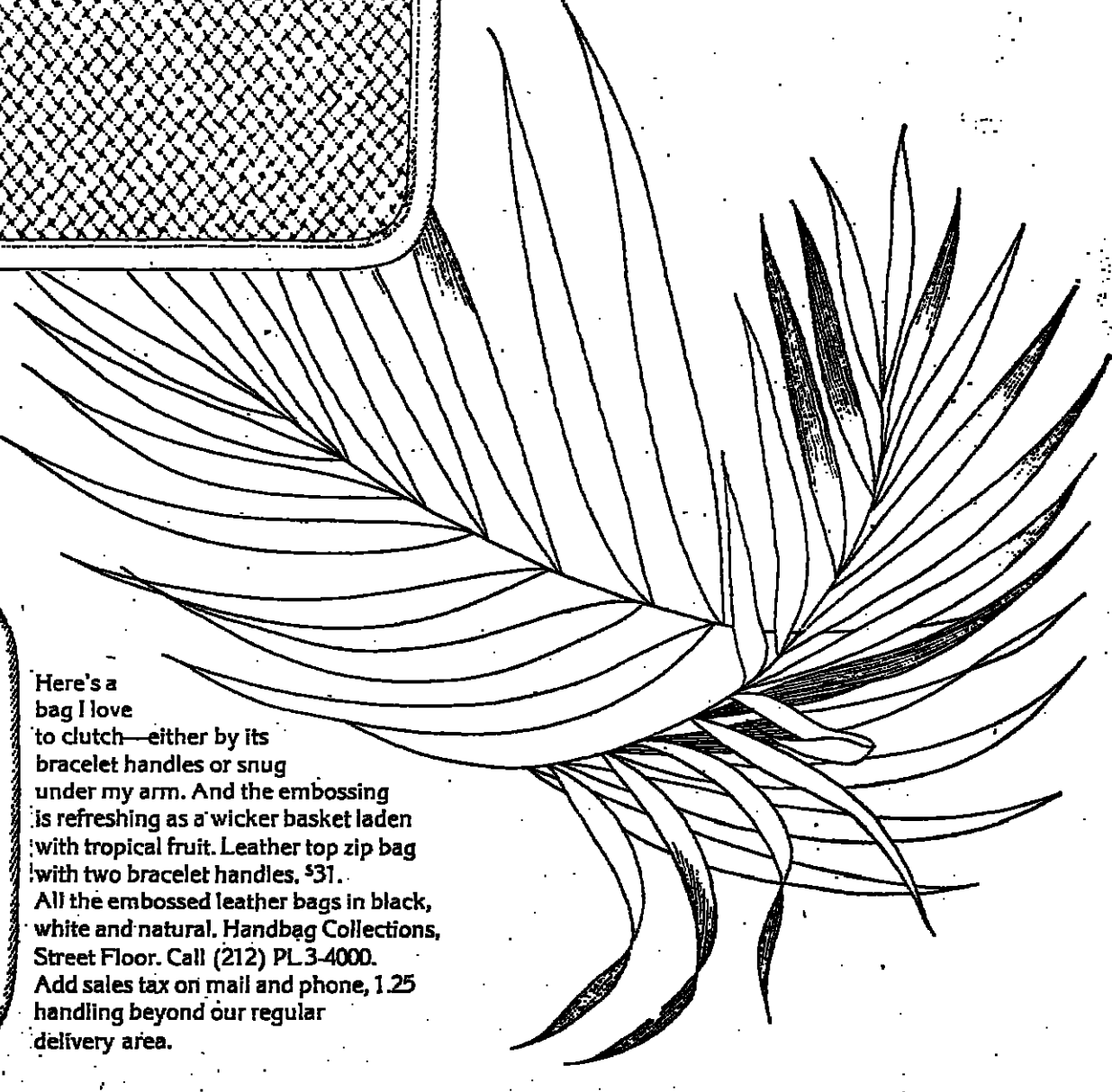
In a clutch or otherwise, this leather envelope with the look of caning has got my seal of approval. If I'm of a mind to slip it under arm and step jauntily, the handle slides down, voila. Or, I can opt to grab the handle and run on my appointed rounds. Embossed leather clutch-envelope with gold tone push button closing, \$35.



This halved shape is a whole lot of style and space for all the sundries I seem to require in my travels. It slips over the wrist so I always know its whereabouts. Love that embossed woven exterior, too. Leather half-moon shape, \$17.



Here's proof that an attaché case need not look all business, no pleasure. And this one's a pleasure to deal with. It's altogether functional, aside from being a handsome possession. Impressive, down to the last embossed detail, from its double leather handles and top zip to the leather binding, \$47.



Here's a bag I love to clutch—either by its bracelet handles or snug under my arm. And the embossing is refreshing as a wicker basket laden with tropical fruit. Leather top zip bag with two bracelet handles, \$31. All the embossed leather bags in black, white and natural. Handbag Collections, Street Floor. Call (212) PL 3-4000. Add sales tax on mail and phone, 1.25 handling beyond our regular delivery area.

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**ARMS PACT GIVEN
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**Pravda Again Calls Moves
 to End Nuclear Race Key
 to U.S.-Russian Aims**

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—The Soviet Union indicated today that it considered the achievement of a new agreement on limiting strategic nuclear weapons to be essential to continuing Soviet-American accommodation.

Commenting on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit, scheduled for this week, to try to break the arms deadlock, the official Communist Party newspaper Pravda called "concrete measures" to halt the arms race the best gauge of the "true intentions" of both countries. It said that Moscow was determined to do its part to bring about an arms settlement.

The sober note struck by Pravda in its weekly international review, which lays out Moscow's line on developing events, reflected a concern that had been expressed privately by Soviet insiders over the inability of Moscow and Washington to conclude the offensive weapons agreement that was outlined at the brief Soviet-American summit meeting near Vladivostok almost 14 months ago.

Pravda said that steps to check the arms race had "especially great significance" for Soviet-American détente. "If positive shifts in this direction are not consistently achieved, all other successes in the development of Soviet-American relations can lose their significance," the party newspaper said.

Today's comments, which echoed a tone struck in Washington, underscored the seriousness with which the Kremlin seems to be anticipating Mr. Kissinger's arrival here Tuesday evening. While pledging Moscow's determination to find a solution, Pravda did not indicate any concessions the Soviet Union was prepared to make on the arms issue.

However, the remarks did suggest that Moscow was unhappy about postponing further a new strategic arms agreement until perhaps after the American election. Soviet sources here have appeared aware of the problems of concluding a sensitive arms accord in the heat of an American election campaign. At least one Soviet analyst has pointed out that too much delay might make it almost impossible to put a rein on accelerating technological development.

Limits Set at Vladivostok

The agreement outlined at the Vladivostok meeting in November 1974 set a limit of 2,400 delivery vehicles for each side, of which 1,320 could carry multiple independently targeted warheads.

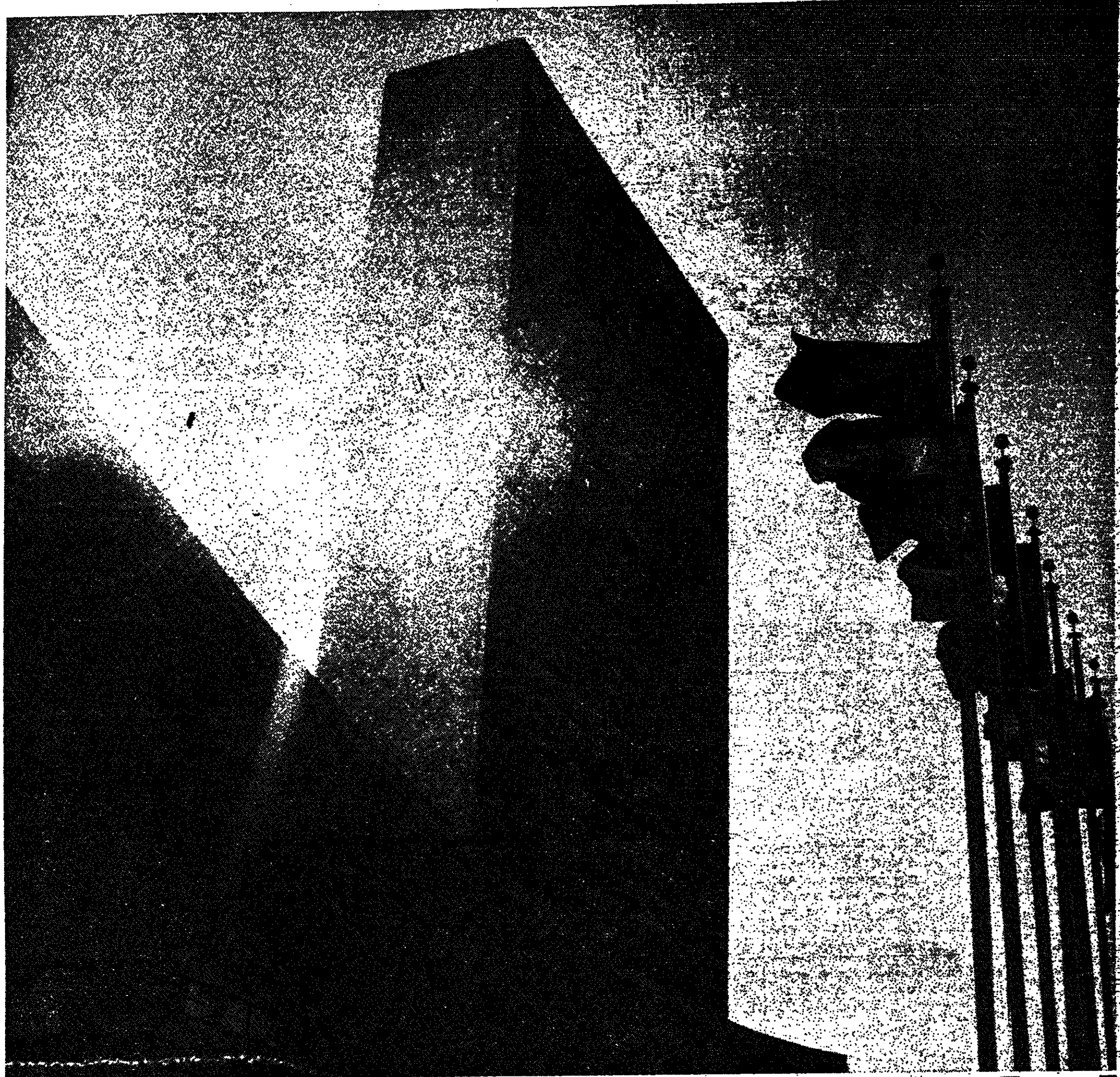
The working out of the agreement by Soviet and American experts has since been blocked on several points, including most recently disagreement over whether a new Soviet bomber and an American cruise missile should be included within the limit. Neither was foreseen in the original agreement.

Soviet military strategists have been reported unwilling to conclude a new accord that does not include the submarine cruise missile, which can be launched from aircraft or submarines and fly under antimissile radar. Similarly, they believe that the bomber, code-named Backfire by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, should not be counted because it does not have the range to strike at the United States and return to base. American experts have contended that mid-air refueling would make the Backfire a full-fledged delivery system.

The Soviet press has taken a sharper tone on strategic arms limitation recently, to the extent of accusing the Americans of foot-dragging. Several articles have given particular coverage to an essay earlier this month in The New York Times by Townsend Hoopes, former Under Secretary of the Air Force, who charged that Washington had complicated the arms agreement by developing the cruise missile. Soviet insiders have privately expressed varying hopes for a new arms agreement, which the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, had sought to have in hand in time for the 25th party congress next month. One source found "quiet resignation" about an accord among officials braced for further delays. Another said that "Kissinger wouldn't be coming here if he wasn't planning to sign something."

While seeking a new agreement with Mr. Kissinger, the Kremlin does not seem in any mood to give ground on other issues, such as Moscow's military involvement in Angola or its insistence on a new Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

Commenting on Mr. Kissinger's visit, Pravda asserted that the Soviet Union was "full of determination to do everything that depended on it so that a solution might be found to the problem of limiting strategic offensive weapons and halting the arms race."



The P.L.O. has just succeeded in hijacking something much larger than an airplane

At this very moment the Palestinian Liberation Organization is at the United Nations, having been invited there to help bring peace to the Middle East.

At least this is what the Arab countries, the Third World countries, and the Communist countries would have everyone else believe.

Yet while the delegation for the Palestinian Liberation Organization is here with an olive branch in its hands, the rest of their organization is carrying out still another war of extermination in the Middle East.

And this time it is not Jews they are murdering in Israel, but the Christians in Lebanon.

Given the situation in Lebanon, and given the facts that the PLO will not allow for the existence of the state of Israel, how can they be talking peace?

Farouk-Al-Kaddoumi, the "Foreign Minister" of the PLO recently stated in Newsweek on January 5, 1976, that "this Zionist ghetto of Israel must be destroyed."

Strange talk for a man heading a

delegation to the UN seeking peace.

Yassir Arafat, Chief of the PLO, said "there would be no presence in the region except the Arab presence."

That doesn't sound much like a peaceful overture, does it?

But even more important than the need to prove that the PLO has not come before the UN to talk peace, is the need to understand how the PLO came to be invited to the UN to begin with.

The main reason the PLO is at the UN is not because the PLO wants peace. But because so many of the countries that invited the PLO to the UN want oil.

How did the PLO succeed in hijacking the UN?

They just let their Arab allies hold the threat of an empty barrel of oil to the member nations' heads. Instead of a loaded pistol.

Luckily, threats can not change facts. And the facts are that what the PLO, the Arab oil empires, and the Soviets want in the Middle East is not peace.

But Israel.

Of course, they are all shouting that Israel is trying to drive them into the sea.

Think for a moment: if you were a country with three million people, would you start a war with twenty other countries with over one hundred and ten million people?

And over eighty billion oil dollars with which they could buy enough guns, tanks, and planes to destroy the rest of the world?

How could Israel want anything but peace, given the circumstances?

Doesn't Israel stand to lose more than any of the other countries in the Middle East if there is a war?

Let there be peace then. But let the Arabs send legal representatives of recognized countries to negotiate, not terrorists.

And let the Soviet Union stop working the strings of its puppet state, Syria, and the PLO long enough for détente to have some meaning.

The PLO has just succeeded in hijacking the UN.

Will they succeed in hijacking the rest of the world, too?

Israel wants peace. The P.L.O. wants Israel.

Seymour Graubard, Chairman, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, David M. Blumberg, President, B'nai B'rith International, Dore Schary, Chairman, Anti-Defamation League Israel
 The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10016

Handwritten signature or mark in a box.

Advertisement for ski equipment. Includes text: "Atomic Bantam Brief Fiberglass \$88", "Nordic Cross Country Ski Package", "BOOTS Munari Rally Ski Boot \$69", "SKICLOTH Famous Make PARKAS for Men \$45 to \$60", "Ski Warm-Ups For Men, Women, Polyester Insulated", "Men's and Women's Ski Bibbers", "Men's and Women's Skitique Turtle-neck".

هناك اعلان

**ENVIRONMENTAL
AGENCY REPORT FOR '75**

Federation Reports
on Air Pollution,
on Most Areas

GLADWIN HILL
of the New York Times
INGTON, Jan. 18—The
quality of the nation's
air has declined slightly
despite progress on
pollution, in the judgment
of the nation's largest con-
servation organization.
The annual assessment of
air quality in seven major
pollution areas, the Na-
tional Air Pollution Federa-
tion reported today, found
that in only one area—re-
gional air pollution.
The quality of the nation's
air resources was judged
remained stable over
the year. But setbacks were
noted in water pollution,
wildlife, soil and open

lands produced a com-
prehensive environmental quality
index of 350 on a scale,
the best possible
score. This was six
points below the 1974 mark.
The index has declined about
10 points since the index was
first published in 1969, largely because
of increases in air pollu-
tion.

Setbacks, admittedly im-
precise and subjective,
appear in the
March issue of the
magazine, National
Air Pollution Federa-
tion has an
annual membership of 3,
among its affiliated or-
ganizations.

Pollution Clash
It would be nice to report
that the American
Environmental Quality
Index is on the mend," the
magazine said. "Unfortunately,
the case."

The report observed that ac-
cording to the latest Federal
pollution was dimi-
nishing though the statu-
tary 1975 deadline for na-
tional compliance with Fed-
eral quality standards
has not gone with many
of the country still defier-

ing pollution, the sur-
vey that the cleanup
was running behind
with only a small
the Federal \$13 bil-
lion assistance grants
for communities dis-
posed of with the
that 9,000 communi-
ties 60 percent of
the population would
the statutory 1977
or installation of two-
stage treatment.

Comments were as fol-
lowing:
"The chief threat
continues to be loss
Each day more than
are converted from
urban use. Six animals
are on the official en-
dangered list in 1975,
total up to 128,
of species of wildlife
because the ecosys-
tem support them, it
is at the earth may
be able of supporting
it."

"Little progress has
been made in estab-
lishing a
energy policy. Re-
newable energy sources
are being developed,
but priorities
are not clear. Estimates of
oil reserves were
revised downward. On-
ly demand for gaso-
line is 1 percent com-
pared with 3-7 percent
period. The
electricity also

American farmers pro-
duce the biggest corn crop,
the biggest soybean
crop. But the prob-
lem is that one mil-
lion acres of land have
been converted into food produc-
tion by clearing,
and irrigating. But too
environmental costs
are high: destruc-
tion of wetlands and estuaries
and increased
irrigation."

Space: "Seventeen
new land-use laws
But a Federal land
use law is torpedoed in Con-
gress. Despite a \$2.3
billion authorization
for national parks,
areas and wildlife
lost \$118 million has
been lost."

ort concluded: "De-
spite generally somber pic-
ture some encourag-
ing news is shown.
Most significantly,
the polls still show
public support for
environmental goals."
The report described
"combined judgment"
of the staff members
of the organization,
on the data assembled by
John Washington en-
vironmental consultant, and the
report's editors.

Individual indexes for
air quality on a scale of 100,
corresponding 1974 fig-
ures in parentheses, were:
water, 74; timber, 73 (73);
air, 48 (50); wildlife,
minerals, 40 (42); wa-
ter, air, 35 (34).

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\$129 orig. \$185
fiberglass ski for the aggressive-recreational skier. 160, 170, 180 cm.

Nordic Cross Country Ski Package
39.99 value \$7.90
includes: multilaminated Norwegian ski, 3-pin-binding, Tonkin pole, free mounting.

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Munari Rally 960 Ski Boots
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2-piece shell boot designed with pre-foamed bladder for added warmth and comfort. Men's and women's sizes.

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24.99 orig. \$80
multi-directional; release for safer skiing.

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Down-filled for extra warmth! Nylon shell in assorted colors. Men's sizes S to XL; Misses' S to L.

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• Converse all white golf shoes for men, Orig. 19.99
• Converse leather or suede or Saucony blue nylon training shoes for men, Reg. 17.99 to 23.99
Some styles and sizes limited.

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5.99 if perfect 10.50
in blue or tan. Women's sizes 5 1/2-10.

Converse, Pedwin, Prescott Tennis and Sport Shoes
7.99 2 pr. \$15
values to \$20
• Converse white canvas tennis shoes for men, women. If Perf. 12.49
• Pedwin training/casual shoes; tan suede; for men. Value \$20
• Prescott Bike Shoe; assorted colors; for men. Orig. 19.99
Some styles and sizes limited.

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all brass air locks.

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at Home

SOCIALIST LEADERS MEET IN DENMARK

Issue Is How to Deal With Communist Parties in Italy and Portugal

BERNARD WEINTRAUB
Special to The New York Times

ELSINGOR, Denmark, Jan. 18—European anxiety about Communist influence in Italy and Portugal emerged today as a central issue of a major meeting of Socialist leaders and ministers.

The opening of the two-day conference, called by the Danish Social Democratic Party, dominated by private discussions among key European Communist leaders about how Socialists should deal with Communist parties in Europe.

"We will simply accept nothing but democracy," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen of Denmark said at the packed first meeting, held at a union training college in this city, which is known in English as Elsinore, a suburb of Copenhagen. "All participants here have taken part in, and are still taking part in, a serious fight for democracy in their own countries—and consequently in Europe."

Jorgensen will report the results of the closed meetings to the Danish Parliament.

Mr. Jorgensen, who will stop in Washington on Tuesday for talks on his way to the United States, indicated Washington's interest in the gains made by European Communists. He said the Socialist leaders are heavily guarded because they are Prime Minister James Callaghan of Great Britain; Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor; Olof Palme of Sweden; Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria; Prime Ministers Den Uyl of the Netherlands and Odvar Nordli of Norway, and the Spanish and Portuguese Socialist Party leaders Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares.

economic problems—unemployment, inflation, lagging industrial production—are a major concern at the conference for the nations of the European Economic Community.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany, is to arrive tomorrow to speak on links between the Common Market and other nations.

The dominant theme between Socialists and Communists, will publicly come to the surface tomorrow when the French Socialist leader, speaking about the meeting, says that the Communists in Europe. That issue has been in the aftermath of elections in Italy, where it is believed that the Communists emerge as the largest party in general elections within 18 months.

A Ghostly Figure

The issue of Communist influence in western Europe was touched today in a cartoon in the moderate Danish newspaper Politiken, showing Mr. Jorgensen and other Socialist leaders gathered in Elsinore, the walls of Kronborg, the setting of "Hamlet," being in terror as the figure of Lenin moves toward them.

There were indications that the delegates from southern Europe favored increased opposition to the Communists, other members of the Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Moreover several delegates drew the line between participating with Communist parties that participate in democratic elections and those seeking to undermine democratic governments.

Situations of the Communist parties are different in and this should be taken into account, Mr. Soares, Portuguese Socialist leader, said in an interview.

"In Portugal they want to assault the democratic means, but this is not so—they participatory democracy."

added: "In Spain they take over, nothing less. It is like Portugal. When we have a clandestine movement, it becomes a favorable situation for them and they do not want democracy."

The news conference tonight, however, the Spanish Socialist leader, said that the fight for some form of democracy in Spain was now "the fight for everyone" in the continent. Europe should be clear that "minimum demands," such as freedom of speech and freedom for prisoners, were crucial for links.

Gonzalez held the news conference with Mr. Brandt, Mr. Soares and Mr. Jorgensen. Mr. Soares said that the plight of Portugal was linked to the survival of democracy there and that his country was not only of the Communist but also of a "chance for a change of dictatorship."

Brandt said that assistance to the Socialists in Portugal should be stepped up, and that there were indications from sources that the Socialists extend more financial assistance to Socialists in Spain.

Mr. Soares said that the Socialist must help democracy in Portugal now, and that it is appropriate here in Elsinore to ask the question, "To be or not to be Portugal's democracy?"

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Bakersfield	263.00	113.00	Las Vegas	241.00	103.00	Salem, Ore.	263.00	113.00
Birmingham	116.00	50.00	Lincoln	147.00	63.00	Salt Lake City	217.00	93.00
Boise	234.00	100.00	Los Angeles/Ontario	263.00	113.00	San Diego	263.00	113.00
Cedar Rapids/Iowa City	122.00	52.00	Medford	263.00	113.00	San Francisco	263.00	113.00
Charlotte, N.C.	85.00	37.00	Merced	263.00	113.00	San Jose	263.00	113.00
Chattanooga	104.00	44.00	Milwaukee	104.00	44.00	Santa Barbara	263.00	113.00
Chicago	104.00	44.00	Minneapolis/St. Paul	130.00	56.00	Seattle/Tacoma	263.00	113.00
Cleveland	71.00	31.00	Modesto	263.00	113.00	South Bend	97.00	41.00
Denver	186.00	80.00	Moline/Rock Island/Davenport	116.00	50.00	Spokane	237.00	101.00
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Fort Wayne	91.00	39.00	Oakland	263.00	113.00	Youngstown/Warren/Sharon	64.00	28.00
Fresno	263.00	113.00	Omaha	141.00	61.00			
Grand Junction	204.00	88.00	Pendleton	263.00	113.00			
Grand Rapids	92.00	40.00	Portland	263.00	113.00			
Greensboro/High Point/Winston-Salem	77.00	33.00	Raleigh/Durham	73.00	31.00			

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2:10 pm @ Nonstop 3:25 pm	2:55 pm @ Thru 5:05 pm
3:45 pm @ Nonstop 4:57 pm	5:20 pm @ Nonstop 6:32 pm S
5:57 pm @ Nonstop 7:07 pm S	6:10 pm @ Thru 8:30 pm
7:10 pm @ Nonstop 8:20 pm S	7:25 pm @ Thru 9:20 pm
7:55 pm @ Nonstop 9:07 pm	8:45 pm @ Nonstop 10:57 pm
10:10 pm @ Nonstop 11:25 pm	

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5:55 pm @ Nonstop 7:02 pm	6:20 pm @ Nonstop 7:20 pm
9:35 pm @ Thru 11:15 pm	10:55 pm @ Thru 12:42 am

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The only thru jets from Newark, go and return the same day.	
Lv. 8:00 am @ Thru Ar. 9:58 am S	12:30 pm @ Thru 2:18 pm
1:10 pm @ Thru 2:59 pm	6:20 pm @ Thru 8:18 pm
7:20 pm @ Thru 9:48 pm	

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Lv. 8:40 am @ Nonstop Ar. 10:25 am B	1:20 pm @ Thru 4:46 pm S
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1,300 Turn Out in Chinatown For a Memorial Tribute to Chou

By ELEANOR BLAU

More than 1,300 people, most of them residents of Chinatown, filled the seats and aisles of a Grand Street auditorium yesterday for a memorial tribute to Chou En-lai. The eulogist was Dr. Chen-Ning Yang, Nobel Prize-winning physicist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who attributed the large turnout to the new spirit of understanding between China and the United States since 1971.

Before travel was permitted to China, the people "were subjected to distorted information, mostly from the Taiwan regime," Dr. Yang said in an interview, adding that his own eyes had been "opened up wide" in 1971 when he made his first trip to the mainland since coming to the United States in 1945.

He subsequently has made frequent visits there, meeting Mr. Chou four times, once along with Mao Tse-tung, he said.

'A Gigantic Loss'

In his eulogy, Dr. Yang called Prime Minister Chou's death on Jan. 8 a "gigantic loss to the people of China" and "to all the justice-loving people of the world."

Speaking in Chinese and then in English, from a stage draped in black with wreaths and baskets of yellow and white flowers, Dr. Yang reviewed the life of Mr. Chou, before the birth of the People's Republic in 1949 and in the 26 years following in which, as Prime Minister, Mr. Chou had "selflessly served the people," he said. Mr. Chou's history, said Dr. Yang, is the history of the gestation, birth and maturing of "the New China."

"He was a hero of the Chinese people," Dr. Yang said. Like other speakers at the service, Dr. Yang turned from the black-draped lectern at the end of his address, gazed for a moment at a photograph of Mr. Chou on the back curtain, then left the stage.

Chan's Leadership Praised

Paul Lin, director of Asian studies at McGill University in Montreal, said the Prime Minister had been born, in 1898, at a time when "the forces of revolution were rising ever-where" in a China "seething between two worlds." Mr. Chou was a leader in "the transformation of an entire civilization," Dr. Lin said, adding that his particularly important roles included uniting workers, peasants, intellectuals, artists and the bourgeoisie.

Other speakers included Shirley Graham Dubois, widow of W. E. B. Dubois, the black author and civil rights leader, and William Hinton, who leads the United States-China Peoples' Friendship Association. The five-year-old organization, which had chapters in 150 cities here, helped to organize the service.

Mr. Hinton, who once lived in China, said that Mr. Chou had been a warm person, who readily admitted his own mistakes and displayed a sense of humor.

Once, he recounted, Mr. Chou asked Mr. Hinton's 81-year-old mother if she still could work, and, when she replied, "Yes, thank God," he remarked, "Well, when I'm 81, I'll thank Marx and Lenin."

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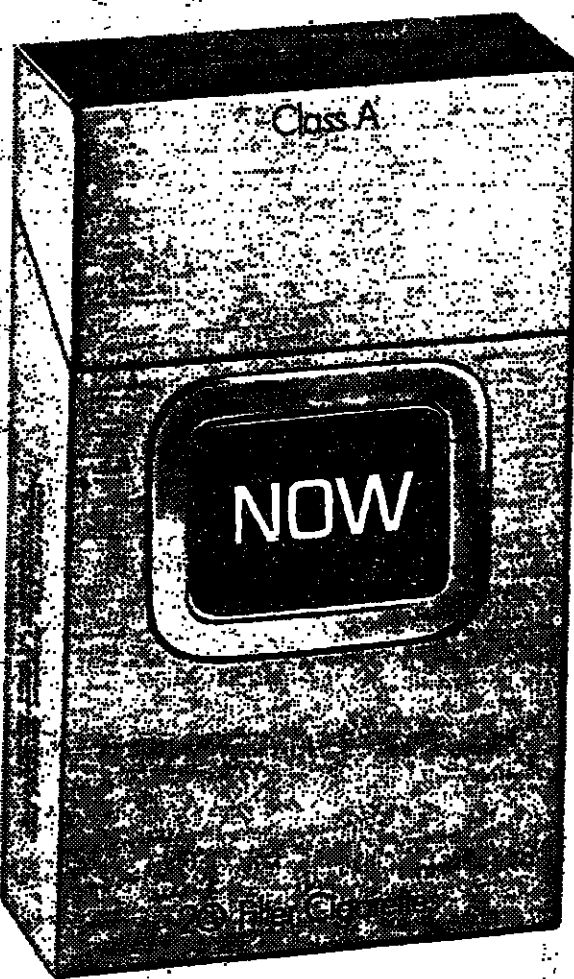
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Federal Officials Checking Charges of Substandard Grain on Polish Ship Immobilized in the Mississippi

By WILLIAM ROBBINS
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18—A huge vessel sits idly at anchor about 20 miles up the Mississippi River today, immobilized by charges that her holds contain large amounts of substandard grain that was misgraded by a private inspection agency as No. 3 yellow corn.

Through the weekend, Agriculture Department officials from Washington crawled through her dark holds investigating the charges. It is a case that would be typical of inquiries followed up in a broad Federal investigation of corruption in the grain trade except for the great stakes involved and the high-level attention given to it.

"We think there has been malfeasance here," one of the officials said before descending a second time into the canyons of corn below decks.

Earlier, Senator Dick Clark, Democrat of Iowa, said that there was substantial evidence of "willful" misgrading of the corn shipment, destined for Poland.

The ship is the Rysy II, a Polish supertanker on her maiden voyage. She is loaded with 3.2 million bushels of corn, about three times the cargo that can be carried by the average vessel. The corn is valued at about \$9 million, which equals about one-third of the annual net income of the company shipping the corn, Cook Industries Inc.

Late last week the company

protested to Agriculture Department officials in Washington about the delay caused by the charges. A grade certificate, needed to collect on a letter of credit for the cargo, has been held up pending resolution of the charges.

The company has asserted that tests made after the loading are not representative of the cargo.

Those protests apparently resulted in the dispatch to New Orleans of the Washington officials. They are David Mangum, deputy director of the Agriculture Department's Grain Division; Leslie E. Malone, chief of the division's inspection branch; and William Cotter, chief of grain inspection.

The remark on possible malfeasance was made by Mr. Mangum in the presence of the chief inspector of the private agency that graded the grain, Dan Willis of the Destrehan Board of Trade Inc., at a meeting attended by officials of Cook Industries. It was overheard by a reporter visiting the elevator, who later crawled through a hold of the ship while the investigation was under way.

Such private agencies are licensed by the Department of Agriculture to issue official United States certificates attesting to the grades of grain shipped to domestic and foreign buyers.

The Destrehan Board of Trade is one of several such agencies

under investigation in the New Orleans area. Cook Industries, like other major grain companies operating in the New Orleans area, is also under investigation.

The United States Attorney's office in New Orleans has called for an investigation of the Rysy II affair by the Agriculture Department's Office of Investigation. The Agriculture Department officials are also reportedly considering a request to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation join in this investigation.

Surprise Visit to Ship

The charges reportedly resulted from a surprise visit by a local Agriculture Department supervisor, Harlan Ryan, and his aides to the vessel after she had been loaded.

The surprise Federal visitors used six-foot probes, like metal pipes, to make samples from the top layer of the cargo, as well as making a visual inspection. They are reported to have found in one area a high pile of corn dust, containing little grain, as well as areas where the corn was mixed with high ratios of broken kernels, a factor that would reduce the grade to "sample grade," the lowest possible standard.

Mr. Ryan is also reported to have found stones and sea shells mixed with grain in some areas of the holds.

A reporter crawling with a flashlight through one of the dark holds while the investigation was under way observed probes that produced apparently substandard grain, contain-

ing high ratios of broken kernels. "That looks like 50 per cent broken," one Federal inspector said, looking at one sample. No more than 4 percent of broken kernels is permitted for a grade of No. 3 corn.

A Cook Industries official, Jack Coleman, said in an interview that it was impossible to get samples from the surface that would be representative of the ship's cargo.

Tendencies of Corn

He also noted that corn tends to break up when dropped from great heights through the narrow openings in the deck of a tanker into holds where it strikes obstructions such as ladders and bulkheads. And he said that the damaged corn tends to collect in one spot

while whole corn tends to roll into separate heaps. As for the pile of corn dust, he said that such dust, the debris from corn cobs and shaft, tends to collect around the deck openings and then is swept by stevedores into the holds atop piles of sound corn.

Mr. Coleman asserted that the corn had come directly from barges that had been previously graded No. 3 or better before being loaded.

Garry Sikkink, a Cook vice president, said the company would appeal to the Agriculture Department's Board of Appeals in Washington if the company should finally fail to get a clear certificate attesting to the grade called for in its contract.

As a last resort, he said, the company may ship the corn

to Poland without a grade certificate and rest its case on conditions found when it loaded.

Dan Willis, the chief of the private agency, said, "I just know it was No. 3 when it went in. One Federal official admitted that corn tends to break up when it falls into the holds, but he said, 'there's too much bad corn in it for it to be accidental.'"

Attempting to prove a test under which it would be graded by officials and then bring the top to determine breakage in loading, suit in the conditions by the Federal officials.

POLICE RED SQUAD TOLD TO DISBAND

Michigan Judge Also Orders Destruction of 50,000 Files

LANING, Mich., Jan. 18—A judge has ordered the Subversive Activities Unit of the Michigan State Police disbanded and its files on 50,000 persons destroyed after ruling that two state laws authorizing creation of the 29-member "Red Squad" violate the state and Federal constitutions.

Two attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union said they would appeal the decision Friday by Judge Thomas L. Brown of Ingham County Circuit Court because he did not require the state police to notify those on whom data were collected so that they could examine their files.

The Red Squad, which has an annual budget of more than \$750,000, was created under a criminal syndicalism law of 1931 that makes it a crime to advocate terrorism as a means of achieving industrial or political reform. A subversive activity law of 1950 also authorized the unit.

Judge Brown described as "ridiculous" a section of the law of 1931 making display of a red flag a felony and prima facie evidence that one advocates anarchy.

He said both laws and the existence of the Red Squad had a "chilling effect" on rights of free speech, assembly and petitioning the government for redress of grievances.

The state police have acknowledged that no arrests have been made under either law. The Michigan Attorney General, Frank Kelly, agreed in court that the two statutes were unconstitutional.

Judge Brown ruled in a lawsuit to end the Red Squad, filed last April by Zolton Ferency, former Democratic candidate for governor, on behalf of the Human Rights Party of Michigan, which Mr. Ferency now heads.

Two years ago a separate lawsuit to disband the unit was filed in Detroit by 13 persons. They are represented by Richard Soble and George Corsetti, who said they wanted all people on whom files were kept to be given a chance to examine them before the files were destroyed.

Mr. Corsetti charged that the files had been used to ruin careers and reputations.

He said there was evidence that materials from the squad's files on workers who organized health and safety grievances at the Chrysler Corporation had been turned over to Chrysler security officials. A Chrysler spokesman said the company had no such material in its personnel files.

Canada Announces a Ban On U.S.-Made 'Sting' Gun

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (AP)—An electric "sting gun" developed as a defense against muggers, which incapacitates victims with 100,000-volt shock, will be banned in Canada, the Justice Ministry announced.

Justice Minister Ron Basford said that the gun would be placed on the Government's prohibited list as of Feb. 1, making it a criminal offense to buy, sell or possess it.

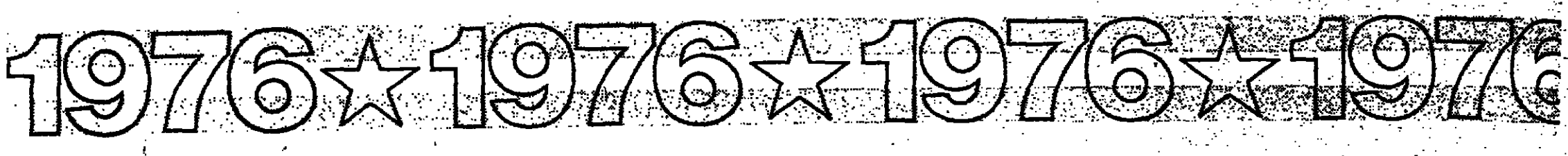
Tests conducted by the National Research Council and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police did not rule out the gun's capacity to kill, Mr. Basford said.

The gun is made by Taser Systems Inc. of Los Angeles, and is known as the Taser Public Defender.

Traffic Deaths Decline

ALBANY, Jan. 17 (AP)—Traffic deaths in New York State dropped in November for the eighth straight month, the Department of Motor Vehicles reported yesterday.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

سید احمد الیاسی

About New York

Fit for a Princess

By JOHN CORRY

he story was that Marion Javits was lobbying for Iran, that her husband was uppy about it, and so Javits was unhappy, too. Javits, Mrs. Javits said she would carry on, and presumably she will keep going to dinner parties, and go to dinner parties; it here they do their work. far, it is unlikely that Javits has met many or powerful Iranians at dinner parties. There not been that many of around New York, al h now there are small that this may change. sign is that Princess Pahlavi, the Shah's has just bought an ment here. It is only a smaller than a hotel. apartment is at 65th and Park Avenue, and a triplex. Once it be to Charles Revson, an Revlon, and before belonged to Helena stein. It is not a bad to entertain.

Mr. Revson owned plex, the top floor was room. When Miss Ru owned it, the top was where she hung its most of which were self. The Princess has id what the top floor now, and neither has anian Consulate. The is want to come into ork quietly. understanding," a ho knows about these said, "is that the trip- l be used for the Ira- who slip into New or visits and have no o stay. Princess Ash- n't live there herself." y who knows about things also said that while there were ru- just the Shah himself use the triplex. The were that he needed. erre. Iran's petrodol- me is something like ion a year.

ess Ashraf does not eed the triplex her- cause she already house on Beekman She bought it from asker, the philanthro- ho bought it from S. Paley, the chair- the Columbia Broad- System, who built it. ng room of the house e first floor, and it is the East River. If its starts lobbying in this is where she

aren't many rich here yet," an invest- anker" said. "There w importers and ex- and two or three th real-estate inter-

families with the real- esters have three or thers in them, and so sent one of the to New York to look ngs here. are also some Iran- o live here just be- ey like New York, haven't penetrated ial life, the fund and dinner parties u see, it's all new

investment banker ne was no way to how much Iranian was in New York though he said that ere was in the way noney had been put t by individual Iran- t by the Shah's Gov-

id that the money in and out of banks t Mrs. Javits's \$67,- to the Shah as sand he desert. He seemed uggesting that Mrs. ould ask for a raise.

ly, the really big s who are in New w from the Middle y be the Saudi Arab- e Olympic Tower on venue is full of Mid- sters, and the n spender among ems to be a man dman M. Khashoggi Saudi Arabian arms which means he is y rich. Khashoggi has taken o floors of the Olym- ver, and is supposed ending \$2 million to- them. uity extravagant thing r. Khashoggi's pad is e Princess Ashraf's e Park Avenue, it may y most of the time. shoggi has said that not live in his apart- ut only use it for e and his brother, also rich, will change irts there.

as Mrs. Javits, Prin- raf and Mr. Khashog- Olympic Tower, there er small signs that rk may be entering istorians may some l its Middle Eastern

air, for example, is on what it calls a and Caviar" flight- r is thinking of run- o special flights a from New York to for people who are ed in visiting the apet and caviar cen-

Hirschfeld, a Businessman, Off for Fast TV Start in Democratic Race for Senator

By MAURICE CARROLL

With a lavish television cam- paign that his aides said would cost no more than \$20,000, Abraham Hirschfeld, a wealthy builder of parking garages, yesterday became the first de- clared Democratic candidate for Senator from New York.

"New York has been mis- managed and is facing bank- ruptcy. Bad business," He looked sorrowful. "Our taxes are rising drasti- cally. Many working people and businesses are leaving," he con- tinued. "Very bad business." He looked even more sorrowful. The other commercial showed Mr. Hirschfeld at work while Miss Dixon talked about him. The spots were scheduled, starting at 1:10 A.M. today, during "The Late Show" on WCBS and ending, 46 an- nouncements later, between Merv Griffin and the WNEW 10-o'clock news next Sunday. By using the "buying clout"

that came from purchasing this- time along with commercials for MacDonald's hamburger houses and Patmark stores, among other clients, the Hir- schfeld-for-Senator campaign could produce and show the whole ambitious package for \$20,000, said Rubin Shapiro of Centipede Films, the producers. Mr. Hirschfeld, who got al- most 25 percent of the vote in the Democrats' three-way Senate primary two years ago, said the he had talked some- time ago of his ambitions with the party's state chairman, Pa- trick J. Cunningham, and other Democratic leaders.

chat with many of them," he said during a news conference in his handsome office at 576 Fifth Avenue. He said that Mr. Cunningham had been "very encouraging."

The Hirschfeld campaign manager, Frank Ceo, who is employed as a project manager on one of Mr. Hirschfeld's con- struction jobs, said that the over-all budget should be about \$250,000 and that \$80,000 or so already had been raised, most of it at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner.

reporters and some of his friends and business associates who gathered in his office. He was "introduced" by his wife, Zipora, who said proudly that her husband was "born to be a leader."

Then there is the Iron Gate on West 54th Street, where beluga molassal caviar from Iran sells at \$110 for a 14-ounce tin. Jerry Stein, the president of the Iron Gate, said he had not yet had many rich homesick Iranians as customers. Still, he did sound hopeful.

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*Fares expire Feb. 15, 1976 and, subject to CAB approval, are to extend to May 16, 1976. They are not effective Feb. 13-15, 1976 and April 16-18, 1976. Fares do not include security charges and are subject to change.

Study Shows City Rent Rises Up 57 Percent, Tenants' Income 17 Percent During Last Five Years

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6
unable to attack the problem because of an inadequate staff.
The debate was emphasized in recent days as the new findings were discussed in interviews with landlord and tenant spokesmen.

"If we zero in solely on the fact that rents in recent years went up faster than income, we lose sight of the fact that for 30 years rents were distastefully low in controlled apartments," said Robert S. Fougner, a lawyer who for years has represented leading landlord groups in many of the court cases involving rent control. "Sooner or later it had to happen—for darn near 30 years, the low rents were subsidizing the TV sets and everything else."

Mr. Fougner and other real-estate figures agreed that a growing number of tenants could not afford the rents required if their buildings were to meet the costs needed to provide maintenance and services these days, while also meeting such other expenses as real-estate taxes and financing charges. These, too, are spiraling.

Battle Lines Forming
The Census Bureau study, which is expected to be a major factor in the battles now shaping up over the rent issue in the State Legislature and the City Council, is still in the form of raw data that a consultant is compiling into a report for the city. But The New York Times has obtained some of the key figures covered by the 7,000 tables and charts.

The study comes at a time when other surveys have shown that the costs of maintaining and operating housing here have also soared, thus requiring a sharp increase in rental income for many buildings according to both real-estate men and a number of housing specialists.

Dr. George Sternlieb of Rutgers University, who has closely studied New York's housing problems, says that the findings in the new Census Bureau survey are "catastrophic."

"The problem is not so much that rents have gone up," he said, "but that incomes have fallen behind, given the realities of the cost of living here and housing operating costs. The city is increasingly one of poor people, and this is a basic reality behind the fiscal crisis."

Barbara Cohn, the city's assistant rent commissioner for programs and policy, who has been analyzing the census data, expressed deep concern over what she said were its implications for the city's housing stock.

"Even though we have rent regulations in the city, most tenants are paying as much as they can for rent right now, or more," she said. "Concurrently, however, the costs of operating buildings are still rising. So where is the money to come from to operate them, let alone improve them? It is truly a dilemma."

'New Dimensions' cited
Expressing similar concern, the Rent Commissioner, Daniel W. Joy, said that the census findings "add new dimensions" to the issues involving rent regulation here and the debate that has long been swirling over them.

But many tenants still can afford higher rents and should not be given rent-control protection, the realty people and their supporters insisted, citing data in the census survey that backs their view.

For example, the study shows that although half of the tenants in the city's 640,000 rent-controlled apartments are currently paying more than a quarter of their incomes for rent—because of annual increases permitted in many controlled units in recent years—numerous other controlled tenants are paying relatively little of their incomes for housing.

Breakdown Given
Specifically, 8 percent of controlled households are paying less than 10 percent of income for rent, and 18 percent are paying 10 to 14 percent of income, the study indicates. The

THOMAS SHERWOOD, EX-DEAN AT M.I.T., 72

Dr. Thomas Kilgore Sherwood, dean of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1946 to 1952, died Wednesday at his home in Berkeley, Calif. He was 72 years old.

Dr. Sherwood contributed to the research on the drying of solids, heat transfer, diffusion and gas transfer, and was an early advocate of the need to control air and water pollution. He was on the faculty of M.I.T. from 1924 to 1969 and was Lamont du Pont Professor of Chemical Engineering from 1965 to 1969. Subsequently he was visiting professor of chemical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. He graduated from McGill University in 1923 and received his doctorate from M.I.T. in 1929.

In World War II, Dr. Sherwood served with the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and received the United States Medal for Merit in 1948.

Surviving are his wife, Virginia; two sons, Richard and Thomas K. Sherwood, 3d, a daughter, Lorna Marcia, and eight grandchildren.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLES!

median rent in controlled apartments is now \$135 a month, compared with \$97 a month in 1970.

All the rent figures cited in this article refer to "gross rents," that is, rent plus average monthly gas and electricity costs. Dr. Sternlieb has noted that gross rents permit the most "reasonable" comparisons to be made because they eliminate variations that would otherwise result from the fact that utilities are included in the rent in some buildings but not in others.

The median "contract rent" figure that does not include separate utility payments also has risen sharply in apartments as a whole in the city since 1970. This increase was from \$95 a month to \$154,

or 62 percent, 5 percentage points higher than the rise in the median gross rent.

Louis Winnick, director of urban and metropolitan development at the Ford Foundation, held that despite the "startling" overall rent-rise trends, there was still a sizable, if declining, group of rent-controlled tenants receiving "windfall benefits."

A proponent of the view that rent control has generally depressed rental income, and has thus fostered housing decay as well as a reduction of property taxes paid to the fiscally troubled city, he called for a phasing out of the control program over several years.

or should receive Government rent subsidies, he said.

A sharply clashing view was offered by Michael McKee, chairman of the New York State Tenants Coalition. The over-all trends pictured by the census survey are the latest evidence that "obviously rent control has to be strengthened, expanded and made simpler," he said.

Vacancy Rate 2.8 Percent
Tenant spokesmen cite such data in the survey as the finding that the rental vacancy rate here now is 2.8 percent—a figure previously publicized—and the finding that the median income reported by rent-controlled households in 1974 was only \$7,057, up 11 percent from the \$6,356 reported in 1969.

They also cite figures indicating that minority groups and the elderly have, over-all, been especially hurt by the rent-rise trends. For instance, half of the city Puerto Rican tenants are paying more than 30 percent of their income for rent, the study indicates, while half the elderly households headed by men are paying more than 40 percent of income.

Mr. McKee agreed that the costs of running and maintaining housing had risen, but insisted that rent programs had to be reformed so that owners received rent rises only when they "demonstrated a need for their actual profits, and not

merely cost increases, were taken into account, he said.

The census survey was undertaken for the city as part of a requirement in the state and local rent laws that the vacancy rate be assessed every three years. The rent and income data are considered by specialists to be an invaluable by-product, although some express skepticism of Census Bureau income data generally.

The survey involved a sample of 18,000 housing units, which officials consider highly reliable.

housing specialists, the local program was changed to permit annual rent rises of up to 4.5 percent in many apartments under a so-called maximum-base-rent formula.

Many Categories
A separate rent-stabilization program covers nearly 700,000 other apartments. Enacted in 1969 and later expanded, this program provides for rent-rise limits that vary with circumstances and with confusing subcategories of stabilized apartments. A 12.5 percent maximum increase for a three-year renewal lease applies to many stabilized units.

By law, controlled apartments vacated by their tenants are automatically removed from the control program, but a number of

be registered by their owners under the stabilization program. The census survey of that 417,000 apartments subject to this program is required when the officials report that now by a year later, only 3 apartments subject to it vision have been registered for stabilization.

Realty men term the figure an "exaggeration" number of units supposed switched to stabilization hold that what noncompliance there is reflects the insh small-scale owners' to stand the complex of

measures. Tenant spokesmen are automatically removed from the control program, but a number of most of these are supposed to many owners.

Once again, the people take it on the chin.

On December 29, a New York State Court of Appeals ruling barred Savings Banks from offering a form of personal checking accounts—"payment order accounts." This decision will disrupt the financial affairs of thousands of people. And kill a banking service that can benefit everyone in the state.

It is essential that the New York State Legislature act—and act quickly—to pass legislation that will let savings banks offer checking accounts.

The court itself clearly invites the Legislature to act. Its decision says: "That savings banks ought to be permitted to offer checking account services, for which there is considerable local and national support, should be addressed to the Legislature and not to the courts..."

There can be little doubt that the people want this service. Since savings banks entered the payment order market a year and a half ago thousands of people all over New York State have opened accounts.

This had a good effect on the checking account market throughout the state. The cost of many already existing checking accounts was driven down, as added competition forced commercial banks to lower the cost of this service. Such an action was clearly in the public interest.

Then there's the important matter of convenience. Millions of people deal with savings banks because that's where they like to do their saving. Many have been doing their personal checking there, too—enjoying a great advantage of what is sometimes called one-stop banking. Now, one-stop banking is a marvelous thing, but people

should be able to enjoy it at the bank of their choice. Checking accounts at savings banks are important for senior citizens, too—especially those who already have their Social Security checks mailed directly to their savings bank. It would help make their lives simpler and safer if they could have their checking accounts as well as their savings at their savings bank.

New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, among our neighbors, already allow checking accounts at savings banks. Why not New York?

We call on the State Legislature to take action. Write to your Assemblyman and State Senator today. The people of New York State want checking accounts at savings banks, and they want them now.

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Theater: Colonnades, Wave of Repertory Future

By CLIVE BARNES
This weekend the first phase of a most interesting theatrical experiment is ending—the Colonnades Theater Lab in Lafayette Street, just opposite Joseph Papp's Public Theater, is concluding its first repertory season, and, more important, is preparing for its next.

The artistic director of the Colonnades is Michael Lessac, and he is busy forming one of the new institutional theaters that are transforming New York's theatrical life.

He has gotten himself a warehouse, which used to store somewhat arcane pharmaceutical materials in all manner of pills, potions, and ointments. Together with his friends, Mr. Lessac has made this into a terrific plant. It has a handsome foyer (by day rehearsal space), a large open auditorium where the seating can be adjusted to the production, and a basement for workshops and storage. Above the stage area is another floor that can be utilized for offices and general administration.

It is small but very attractive and, of course, simply by its proximity to Mr. Papp, in the right area. There is growing theatrical community in the right area. There is an important. Transport is easy and there are restaurants nearby.

Mr. Lessac is one of our new breed of theater people. The professional institutionalists. They are our future, all over the country. Low-keyed but confident, they work with great efficiency; they do not see the theater as way of making a fortune, but simply as a way of making a living, and also a way of expression. Mr. Lessac would have little in common with David Merrick or Alexander Cohen, except, of course, a profound respect for their professionalism, but is much more in the style of Mr. Fapp, or Robert Kalin of the Chelsea Theater.

For the critic these theaters are full of esthetic pitfalls. You have to be encouraging and yet still set realistic standards. There needs to be a belief in the possibility of growth, and yet present truths have to be told. The Colonnades has set out with a three-play repertory—Turgenev's "A Month in the Country," a new play by David Morgan called "Second

wind," and a kind of dance-drama event, "Reflections," based on Oscar Wilde's short story "The Birthday of the Infanta," and with a book by David Morgan and music by Miriam Moses. Mr. Lessac directed himself (he had what is described as "special choreographic assistance by Bill E. Noone") and the brilliantly effective settings were by the company's resident designer, the splendidly resourceful Robert U. Taylor.

Wilde's short story once served as a ballet by David Lichine called "Infanta" for the De Cuevas Ballet, and it was not really successful, for the sentimentality of its theme too cutely overlaid its genuine sentiments. The story is about a dwarf who is hideous but amusing, a twisted but lovable creature. Almost insensate, he does not see himself—he is, after all, a deaf-mute—and for a moment

he imagines that the Infanta, the puppet princess of a stylized court, loves him. Then he sees himself in a house of mirrors, and realizes the superficial truth of his existence, which of course kills him. Nothing cuts deeper than superficiality.

The story has been made into a dance-mime drama, and it is enormously attractive, clever, affectionate and tasteful. The other afternoon I saw it with a hushed audience of kids who really identified with this particular tragedy of ugliness, this terrible danger of difference.

The cast was such a delight that I probably in fairness should not mention anyone, but I must select Louis Giambalvo's remarkable physical concept as the Dwarf, Peter Scolar's cool still as the narrator, and John Hammill's quiet conviction as a Gypsy king.

It is a lovely show—perhaps particularly for children but adults are not going to be insulted or invaded by it—but much more it is clearly the product of an important theater. We are going to hear a lot more about the Colonnades Theater, and it is going to give New York a lot of pleasure.

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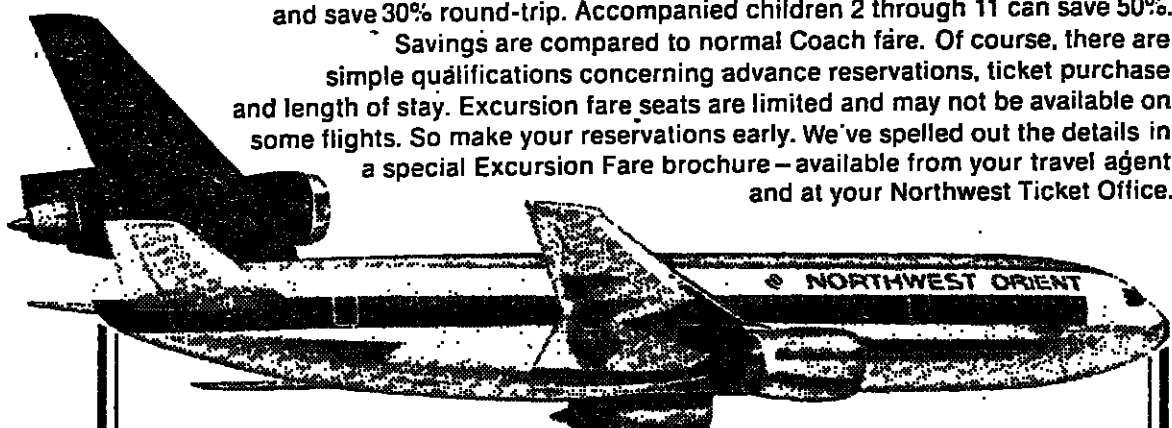
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DANCES BY CORONADO AT THE THEATER LAB

Pablo Moncayo's "Huangango" has such rhythmic drive and tonal color that it almost sounds like a travelogue of Mexico. José Coronado selected it for his "Danza Mexicana No. 1," which he subtitled "The Postcard," and joined it to the slightly hard-edge music of Silvestre Revueltas in "Danza Mexicana No. 2. Corrido." They were given at the American Theater Laboratory on Saturday evening.

The men and women of the first were a fluttering and turning mass buoyed by the ardent, energetic score, and made a decorative but intricately conceived pattern of festive movement. The happiness of the second work was touched by a hint of disorder, of things gone slightly awry until men and women collapsed in tipsy lurches. Across the stage littered with hats and bits of clothing a small boy wandered, slipping out of peon's costume into 20th-century jeans and shirt.

It was a solemn yet humorous rite of passage as he drank from an abandoned adult bottle and played with his cap pistol. Micah was the boy, and Ilona Copen and Kevin Clark danced the moving duet in "Mexicana No. 2."

The program included "Dances Sacrée et Profane," "Three Dimensional Pieces," excerpts from "The Seer" and a gauzy, "Muheres."
DON McDONAGH

Tebaldi Recital Delayed
A recital by Renata Tebaldi, scheduled for today at the Westchester Premier Theater in Tarrytown, N.Y., has been postponed to Feb. 10. The recital Miss Tebaldi was unable to complete at Carnegie Hall last Friday night because she was "too emotional" will be re-scheduled.

- Events Today**
- Music**
METROPOLITAN OPERA, Lincoln Center, Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring," 8:00
AMERICAN BASS QUINTETS, Carnegie Recital Hall, 8:00
CLARA DANIELSON, St. Peter's Theater-at-noon, 16 East 50th Street, 12:15 and 1:15
MUSIC AMERICA FIRST, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 7 West 50th Street, 8:00
RESONANCE, Chamber Ensemble, C.U.N.Y. Graduate Center, 33 West 43rd Street, 8:00
MARTHA SCHREIBER, pianist, Lincoln Center Library-Museum, 12:15
HONOREGGERS' TRIP, American Theater, 219 West 19th Street, Park Avenue at 38th Street, 7:30
- Dance**
PEARL LANG DANCE COMPANY, 974 Street Y, M.A.A. Lefferts Avenue, "The Piece of Eight," 8:00
STEPHANIE WOODARD, American Theater, 219 West 19th Street, "Japanese Classical Court Dance," 8:30
- Cabaret**
DANGERFIELD, Joanne Barry, street, "Rocky Dances," comedy
HOPPER'S, Doc Dee Bridgewater, street, Roland Hanna, George Jara,

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Lazar Berman, Russian Pianist, Heard

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIA, L.P. as conductor, Lazar Berman, pianist, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Berman is today's featured soloist in the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1.

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Lazar Berman, billed as the "legendary Russian pianist," made his local debut Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He played, with the Brooklyn Philharmonia under Lukas Foss, the Tchaikovsky B flat minor Piano Concerto. Legendary? That remains to be seen. But the big Russian is indeed a pianist.

For two of the three movements of the Tchaikovsky, he played steadily, rather quietly, even reflectively. It was a performance very much in the modern Russian tradition that Sviatoslav Richter has set and that so many pianists the world over have followed. Mr. Berman, a bearded Russian bear whose bulk all but dwarfs the piano, was careful to present a scrupulously note-perfect interpretation. It had a combination of power and finesse, and there never was a doubt that a master technician was at the keyboard, but it also was a little dull.

In the finale, however, Mr. Berman did not pattern his playing so closely after the Richter model. There was more tempo fluctuation, and a more personal approach. When the final round of octaves came, Mr. Berman let loose with an electrifying Horowitzlike volley.

He had not done this in the first movement, playing the octaves strictly as written. It is true that Tchaikovsky did not write an accelerando in these final measures. It is also true that without a spurt, the kinesthetic feeling is lost. If ever in a piano concerto a feeling of élan is needed, it is in these two octave passages. Mr. Berman missed it in the first movement. He fully captured it in the finale.

Obviously he is a major virtuoso, with all tools at his disposal. He draws a firm, full sound, has a relaxed wrist, has all the technique in the world and—judging from the three encores he played—has a great deal of personality as a soloist.

Those three encores were the C sharp minor Prelude by Rachmaninoff, the Beethoven-Liszt "Turkish March" and Scriabin's Etude in D sharp minor. The second was especially interesting. Mr. Berman played it rather tongue-in-cheek, extracting from it all of the period flavor yet never condescending to the dated writing.

In the familiar Scriabin etude there were some striking left-hand passages. Mr. Berman is not afraid of strong accents. He may be that rarest of musicians—a real, true-blue romantic, one who understands the conventions and has the ability to put them into effect.

The Brooklyn Philharmonia did well for Mr. Berman. It is not one of the big orchestras, and its tone can be rather thin, but Mr. Foss—himself a fine pianist—provided a well-integrated accompaniment, and the orchestra obviously liked playing for the Russian visitor.

The program also contained Tchaikovsky's "Tempest" and the Divertimento from Stravinsky's "Baiser de la Fée."



Lazar Berman

'Legendary' Virtuoso Finally Plays Here

By JOHN ROCKWELL
The obvious question about Lazar Berman is why—if he's "legendary"—has he had to wait until he was 45 years old to make his American debut.

Mr. Berman is no defector; he lives in Moscow with his second wife, Valentina, and their 5-year-old son, Pavel. Born in Leningrad of a Jewish family in 1930, he entered the Central Music School in Moscow at the age of 9, where he studied under Alexander Goldenweiser, his principal teacher for the next 20 years. He won first prize in an East Berlin contest, a third at Budapest and a fifth at the Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians competition in Brussels and from the mid-1950's made regular tours within Russia and Eastern Europe. He also made an occasional record, prized by those few Western piano buffs who could obtain them.

But despite his growing reputation among fellow pianists as an astonishing technician and romantic virtuoso—Emil Gilels called him "the phenomenon of the music world" in 1955—Mr. Berman's career refused to catch on in the Western world. The only exception to that is Italy, where he has done seven tours to rapturous acclaim since 1970. His Italian impresario, Mario Seno, tried to interest West Germany in him, but got nowhere. "One manager in Hamburg said he'd come to a Milan recital of mine if I paid his plane ticket down and back," Mr. Berman recalled yesterday. "But I wouldn't do it."

Hurok to Present Dance At the Met for 16 Weeks

By ANNA KISSELGOFF
A "Russian Festival" directed by Igor Moiseyev, the Royal Danish Ballet's first visit here in more than a decade and American Ballet Theater's first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House since 1968 will be part of the 16 consecutive weeks of dance attractions presented at the Met this spring and summer by Hurok Concerts.

Britain's Royal Ballet will be the first of the five companies in the season when it opens at the opera house on April 19 for a four-week engagement through May 15. The company is expected to present Sir Frederick Ashton's newest ballet, inspired by Turgenev's "A Month in the Country." The ballet, with Lynn Seymour, Anthony Dowell and Wayne Sleep, will have its world premiere in London next month.

Natalia Makarova, recently named guest artist with the Royal Ballet, will be seen here for the first time with the British company and will be partnered by Mr. Dowell. Miss Seymour and Rudolf Nureyev will also appear with the troupe.

The Royal Danish Ballet, last here in September 1965, will enter the Met for a three-week season from May 18 through June 5, the company's first visit to the United States since Flemming Flindt became director. The season will include two ballets based on Eugene Ionesco's plays: "The Triumph of Death," a mixed media work with a pop score and "The Lesson," in which Erik Bruhn is expected to appear as guest artist. The company's regular dancers will be headed by Nils Kehlert, Mr. Flindt, his wife, Vivi Flindt, and Henning Kronstam.

John Neumeier's "Romeo and Juliet" will receive its American premiere with the Danish company. On June 7, Ballet Theater will open at the Metropolitan Opera House for three weeks of regular repertory in addition to the company's first full-length production of "The Sleeping Beauty," staged by Mary Skeaping. The American production will feature Mikhail Baryshnikov and Gelsey Kirkland in the opening cast. Ballet Theater is planning to have its usual six-week season at the New York State Theater beginning in July.

"The Russian Festival" will include members of song and dance ensembles from Soviet republics, as well as Mr. Moiseyev's own folk-dance company. The three-week season begins June 28 and will be followed by the National Ballet of Canada's three-week run, opening July 20. Mr. Nureyev will again perform with the company.

GOING OUT Guide

MIDDAY MENUS A program of operatic arias and a one-act play by Eugene O'Neill are today's lunch-hour diversions at Theater at Noon and the Quail Theater.

OURS Hear America First presents its second program of the season tonight at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 7 West 55th Street, "To Be Sung Upon the Water," a song cycle for soprano, piano and clarinet by Dominick Argento, the Pulitzer Prize winner, will have its first local performance, along with David Del Tredici's Sologgy for Piano, another local "first," will be a sonata for violin and piano by the 19th-century composer, John Knowles Paine who established America's first university music department at Harvard.

Other works on the program are by Mario David-

sky Wallingford Riegger and Charles Ives. Admission is \$3 and \$1.50 for senior citizens.

MOVEMENT AND MOLD Tonight at 8:30 o'clock a lecture-demonstration of Japanese classical court dance will feature Stephanie Woodard, sponsored by the Dance Theater Workshop, at the American Theater Laboratory, 219 West 19th Street.

Greenwich House, the social settlement center, has just opened a new exhibition of ceramics by Rene Murray in the center's pottery gallery, at 16 Jones Street (just off West Fourth Street and west of the Avenue of the Americas). The works, in clay, made from handbuilt forms and multicolored, include the traditional pieces, plaques and plates, goblets and large basket vases. The artist is present during gallery hours, which are 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., Monday through Friday, and Saturday, noon to 5 P.M.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see Page 22. For Sports Today, Page 36. HOWARD THOMPSON

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MANHATTAN CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	BROOKLYN CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	QUEENS CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	WESTCHESTER CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	ROCKLAND CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	WESTCHESTER CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CINEMA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30
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—Gene Shalit, NBC-TV

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Now at these selected theatres

Columbia 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	RKO Twin II 7:30, 9:30	Stanley Warner 1, 2:35, 4:20, 6:05, 8, 9:55
Columbia II 1:30, 3:15, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10:15	East Meadow Twin II 7:30, 9:30, 10	Woodbridge 2, 7, 9

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They're hot

Produced by Paramount Pictures

BURT REYNOLDS CATHERINE DENEUVE

"HUSTLE"

A Paramount Pictures Production

4th WEEK BIG!

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NOW THRU THURSDAY

GONE WITH THE WIND

THALIA 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

A PRINCE AMONG PICTURES IT IS FLAT-OUT ENTERTAINMENT!

Who Would Be King

In New York State Palace Theatre
CBO & The New York State Palace Theatre

Walter Reade Theatres

BARRY LYNDON

12:30, 4, 7:30
ZIEFFELD / 6th Ave. & 54th St.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING

12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:45
CORONET / 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

DOG DAY AFTERNOON

12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:30, 9:45
34th St. EAST / Near 2nd Ave.

THE MAGIC FLUTE

12, 2:25, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40
FESTIVAL / 52nd St. at 6th Ave.

THE ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES SMARTER BROTHER

12, 1:45, 3:20, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10:15
LUNA CARNEGIE / 57 St. at 7th Ave.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GATSBY

12:45, 4:20, 8
FINE ARTS / 59th St. at 7th Ave.

SEDUCTION OF MIMI

12:45, 4:20, 8
NEW YORKER / 10th Ave. at 8th St.

LOVE & ANARCHY

2:25, 6:05, 9:45
NEW YORKER / 10th Ave. at 8th St.

3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR

12:15, 2:40, 5, 7:30, 9:50
HAWKEYE / 6th Ave. at 3rd St.

IF YOU LAUGHED AT "YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN" YOU'LL HOWL AT "OLD DRACULA"

AN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RELEASE

OLD DRACULA

AN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RELEASE

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THE GOLDEN DEVILS

Produced by Warner Bros. Pictures

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Columbia Pictures

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NEW YORK PREMIERE TOMORROW

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a sexual Who-Dum-Hee

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Including "BEST PICTURE" "BEST ACTOR" - AL PACINO "BEST DIRECTOR" - SIDNEY LUKOWITZ

"ONE OF THE 10 BEST FILMS"

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—National Board of Review
—Peter Travers, Mademoiselle
—Bob DeLoach, Newsday
—Aron Soble, Family Circle
—Walter Sorensen, WOR Radio
—Helen McClary, Entertainment Weekly
—Francis Taylor, Washington Post
—William Wolf, Cine Magazine

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An Alcey Entertainment Company Production
4th SMASH WEEK at a FLAGSHIP theatre

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SALE \$3.99

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TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE INTRODUCED BY OSCAR
12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:45
Exclusive N.Y. Show
2nd Fl. Quail
57th & 2nd Ave.

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Shophouse

PARK AVENUE at 58th ST. N.Y.C.

GOING OUT

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Jan. 12 - Feb. 7
Carnegie Hall
3 Shows nightly
7:30, 8:30, 9:30
Cover charge \$10
Includes complimentary drinks
including complimentary
Coke or Diet Coke
Closed Sunday
12th & 13th Ave.
Just off Noon - Friday

GOING OUT

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FLAT-OUT CENTERS
12:30

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SALE \$49

TRANSFER FILES

SALE \$16

SALE \$1.99

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At Prices Far Below Prevailing Prices

ART STEEL-STEELMASTER FULL SUSPENSION FILE CABINETS 26 1/2" DEEP
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5 DRAWER	4 DRAWER	3 DRAWER	2 DRAWER
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100	1.000	36x48	\$40.00
25/c	\$2.85	45x53	\$55.00
14/c	\$2.35	48x60	\$67.50
12/c	\$2.52	48x60	\$67.50
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Screen: French 'Slap'

Daughter Grows Away From Her Father

By RICHARD EDER

There are sparks of humor and style in this new French film, but they gutter out like short birthday candles in thick frosting.

Like many weak movies whose virtues exist without redeeming them, "The Slap" starts out well. A story of an unquiet father and a daughter who is growing up and away from him, it quickly establishes its characters, their wry if unoriginal predicament and our interest in what happens to them. Unfortunately, nothing much does.

The father is a professor, a man whose considerable fire is banked by a determined conformity. His wife has left him years before; he keeps a respectable mistress, plays vigorous soccer on weekends, and takes care of his 18-year-old daughter.

Both father and daughter have the crises appropriate to their seasons. The father's repressed rebelliousness flares up when he sees a student beaten by two policemen. He scuffles with them, is arrested and threatened with disciplinary action by the educational authorities, and submits his resignation.

His daughter wants to leave home and move in with her boyfriend, is forbidden to, rebels, submits, fails her exams, runs off with a new boyfriend. As the film plods along, with endless coming and going and telephoning.

"THE KILLER ELITE"

PLUS

"THE TAKING OF PELHAM ONE TWO THREE"

RED CARPET THEATRES

MANHATTAN	PARADISE	REGENCY	QUEENS	VASSAR	WEST
42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.

WORLD PREMIERE

"THE STORY OF JOANNE"

STARRING: JOANNE WHITMAN

AVON 42ND ST.

MILOS FORMAN'S "TAKING OFF"

STARRING: HARRY BELAFONTE

CINEMA LIDO EAST

BRILLIANTLY IMAGINATIVE "BLUE REFLECTION"

DAVID

Name this Hollywood biggie.

Is it Paul Newman? James Arness? Sir Laurence Olivier? Sandra Dee?

And what role is he (or she) playing? A humanitarian id? A giant con? A Democratic presidential hopeful?

For the answer, plus a whole batch of Hollywood heroes in their most forgettable roles, plus an extremely candid interview with James Caan, see the February issue of PLAYBOY. At newsstands now.

P.S. And the picture was...?

ONLY PLAYBOY!

"BEST PICTURE" — "BEST DIRECTOR"

—NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

"The best movie of this and almost any other year."

—Walter Spencer, WOR RADIO

BARRY LYNDON

A film by STANLEY KUBRICK

—RYAN O'NEAL and —MARISA BERENSON

THE ZIEGFELD with **THE BARONET**

IF YOU CAN'T BEAT THE SYSTEM YOU MIGHT AS WELL ROB IT!

Las Vegas Lady

STELLA STEVENS and STUART WHITMAN

NOW AT FLAGSHIP THEATERS ALL OVER TOWN

The Great Entertainment Adventure of Our Time!

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"The Hindenburg"

Also Starring **Anne Bancroft**

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"SHERLOCK HOLMES' SMALLEST BROTHER"

LOEWS TOWER EAST / THE Little Carnegie

"ONE OF THE YEAR'S 10 BEST FILMS."

—Vincent Canby, New York Times

—Bernard Drew, Gazette Newspapers

—Jeffrey Lyons, WTOP-TV

—Frank Rich, New York Post

—Peter Rainer, Mademoiselle

—Stewart Klein, WVEN-TV

—Walter Spencer, WOR Radio

ROGER CONNOR

ISABELLE ADJANI

FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT

THE STORY OF ADELE H.

EXCLUSIVE N.Y. SHOWING

MITCHELL BROS. COLOSSAL TRIO

WARRIOR CHAMBERS in **"BEHIND THE GREEN DOOR"**

RESURRECTION OF EVE

LOVE

MALE BURLESQUE

THE 2111 MALE FILM HITS

NUREYEV'S "ONE OF THE YEAR'S 10 BEST"

"DON QUIXOTE"

You demanded it! 2nd BIG week!

"A MARVELOUS MOVIE FOR CITY KIDS." Kevin Sanders/WABC-TV

The Life and Times of GRIZZLY ADAMS

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT NOW AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU

MANHATTAN	PALACE	SEVERLY	MADISON	SUFFOLK
42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.	42nd St. at 7th Ave.

MUSIC HALL

"A CLASSIC SCREEN COMEDY!"

—JUDITH CRIST, Saturday Review

Metz-Goldwyn-Mayer presents

Walter Matthau & George Burns

Screenplay by Neil Simon • Produced by Ray Stark • Directed by Herbert Ross

"THE NATIVITY"

JACK NICHOLSON

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST

A Fantasy Film

United Artists

"Colossally charming. Truly delighted me."

—After Dark

LINO VENTURA

ANNIE GIRARDOT

ISABELLE ADJANI

68th St. Playhouse

THE devil AND MR. JONES

RETURNING FROM A EUROPEAN PREMIERE ENGAGEMENT...

Directed by DAVID DAVIDSON

Lincoln Art

Breathtaking...exuberantly funny!

Watching **All Screwed Up** is to be witness to a great talent!

LINA WERTMULLER'S

ALL SCREWED UP

"This is a sweet and sentimental movie... I liked it a lot!"

—GEO. SHULTZ—NBC-TV

Lies My Father Told Me

A JAN KADAR FILM

THE BEST FILM OF THE YEAR

GIFTS TO NEEDIEST SHOW SACRIFICES

Woman on Social Security Sends \$1 From Earnings

The theme of sacrifice is stressed in many of the letters that are sent with gifts to the New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, which is now holding its 64th annual appeal.

One such example was a letter containing a check for \$1 from a 78-year-old resident of Arden House, a rest home for the aged in Hamden, Conn. She said:

"I regret that I cannot send more, but my cash is about exhausted. I only have \$25 a month spending money from Social Security and I have many things that I need and have to get gradually each month.

Mrs. Susan A. Giblin said that despite a bad case of arthritis

Recorded yesterday \$4,470.86
Previously acknowledged \$859,315.60
Total \$863,786.46

she could still walk about. She closed her brief letter with this thought:

"If everyone gave a dollar, it would help to take care of the people less fortunate than I am."

Sheila and Bernard Starman of Brooklyn sent \$5 and said, "We hope this small check will help make someone's New Year a little brighter."

Samuel J. Wagstaff Jr. of Manhattan sent the fund a check for \$2,000.

These contributions were among 163 that were received yesterday in the yearly drive to make a daily total of \$4,470.86. The campaign, which started last month, is now in its seventh week and will continue through February. It presently stands at an overall total of \$863,786.46.

Business Concerns Donate

The fund was established in 1912 by the late Adolph S. Ochs, then publisher of The Times. Donations to the fund may be made in the name of the donor, in the memory of someone or anonymously. Contributions are deductible for income-tax and estate-tax purposes and all administrative expenses are borne by this newspaper.

Business concerns and their employees are also backers of the fund and appear frequently as donors. A \$100 contribution was received from Donald J. Fager & Associates; The staff at Brumbaugh, Graves, Donohue & Raymond contributed \$83.50, which consisted of "grab-bag money we chipped in." Members of the marine terminal department of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey sent a check for \$38.

From San Francisco, Julian O. Standen gave \$50 and wrote: "This is the season when all Americans should be generous."

Edith Freyer of Bronxville sent \$10 "in honor of my 10 grandchildren." A check for \$500 was received from Ann C. Poll "in honor of the 53d wedding anniversary of my parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coleman."

Mr. and Mrs. Burton M. Strain Sr. of the East Side gave \$50 and said, "This is our 46th consecutive gift." James Herrmann of Flushing, Queens, again was in the list of friends of the fund with his check for \$10 and a note that read: "As usual for the last 30 years my first check written for the New Year should go to the fund I trust I will be privileged to continue to support your worthwhile cause."

HOW TO AID THE FUND

Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and forwarded to P.O. Box 513, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10242 or to these agencies:

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK, 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK, 1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES, 281 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE, 285 Schenck Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN, 191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

STATEN ISLAND FAMILY SERVICE, 25 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301.

No agents or solicitors are authorized to seek contributions for the New York Times Neediest Cases Fund. Contributions to the Neediest Cases Fund are deductible on Federal, state and city income taxes. To delay may mean to forget.

Violence at Construction Sites Abates in Texas and Louisiana

By JAMES P. STERBA
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, Jan. 18—A week of violence involving laid-off union construction workers subsided this weekend in Houston and Lake Charles, La., after one man was killed and five others were wounded by gunfire, and rampaging workers caused an estimated million dollars in fire damage at a refinery construction site.

The violence erupted here after about 300 union construction workers lost their jobs when an oil company dropped its union contractor and hired a nonunion concern. Union and industry officials called the dispute an isolated affair.

The officials noted, however, that President Ford's recent veto of a picketing bill sought by labor and a recent pattern of smaller companies' turning to nonunion workers to hold down costs are viewed as union setbacks in a region where competition is keen between union and nonunion contractors. The vetoed bill would have permitted a union to picket an entire construction site in a dispute with a single contractor.

One Texas labor official said of the violence, "I really wish we could blame Ford for this one, but we can't."

'Right-to-Work' Laws

Most big nationally operating construction companies that build refineries, power plants and chemical factories hire union electricians, welders, carpenters, steam fitters and other skilled workers. Companies primarily doing business in the nation's 19 states with so-called "right-to-work" laws, including Texas, are free to hire either union or nonunion labor. These laws prohibit the union shop, under which union membership is a condition of continued employment.

Faced with soaring construc-

7 Top State Officials Lose Auto Telephones

ALBANY, Jan. 17 (AP)—The State Budget Division yesterday released the names of seven top officials who are losing their telephones in state cars under an economy move.

Included on the list is Governor Carey's secretary, David Burke.

The others losing automobile telephones are the Banking Superintendent, John Heumann; the Criminal Justice Services Commissioner, Frank Rogers; the Insurance Superintendent, Thomas Harnett; the Education Commissioner, Ewald B. Nyquist; the Social Services Commissioner, Stephen Berger; and Albert Ketter, president of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

After the Lake Charles shootings, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was called to investigate. An F.B.I. spokesman said that the bureau was looking into the possibility that organized crime was involved in that dispute.

On Friday, near Houston, a bomb threat forced evacuation of workers at the Gulf Chemical Company's plant in Baytown, where union men hired by the Lummus Construction Company were working. Outside, some 800 Lummus workers—belonging to the same unions as the workers laid off last week and angry at the police—scuffled with policemen, blocking traffic and refusing to enter the plant.

Three Face Charges

LAKE CHARLES, La., Jan. 18 (UPI)—The authorities said that three men would be charged tomorrow with murder or attempted murder in the killing of one construction worker and the wounding of five others at the Jupiter chemical plant construction site.

Bridge: Gough Captures Two Titles

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

The first two days of play in the TriState Regional championships at Grosinger's, N.Y., during the weekend were a personal triumph for William Gough of Oreland, Pa. He captured the men's pair title Thursday with William Levy of Cherry Hills, N.J., and then won the mixed pairs Friday with Justine Perry of Amherst, Mass.

This tournament seems to be Gough's happiest hunting ground. He has had many TriState successes in recent years, including the mixed pairs six months ago. He has come a long way in the last 10 years since, as a 15-year-old plagued by ill-health, he startled the bridge world by taking a regional open pairs title.

Other winners in the first three days of play at Grosinger's were: Women's Pair—Ann Livezey, Springfield, Pa., and Martha Hoover, Middletown, N.J.; Individual—Joan Howson, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Open Pairs—William Dimier, Basking Ridge, N.J., and Mildred Kelly, Livingston, N.J.

A Careful Defense

Gough and Levy had a good result on the diagrammed deal, which contributed to their men's pair victory. They defended carefully to inflict a two-trick set on a declarer who had to face some bad breaks.

Influenced by the favorable vulnerability, Levy, as West, ventured to overcall one club with one spade on slender values. His partner raised, and North-South combined confidently to their normal three no-trump contract.

This would be relatively easy if the diamond suit produced four or five tricks, as it would almost nine times out of 10. But East had two stoppers, and South faced an uphill task.

At other tables, almost all West players led a spade and South could come close. If he won and entered dummy with a diamond lead to take a club finesse, he could drive out the club king. West's only side entry, and duck a spade. He would have eight tricks with some chance of an end play for a ninth.

But Levy decided to believe South. The two no-trump bid suggested a double spade stopper and he did not wish to present the declarer with a trick. He therefore led his singleton diamond, leaving South to do his own work. The declarer won with the ace in dummy and finessed the club ten. West made another good play by ducking, an attempt to preserve his entry.

Bad News Learned

South now led to the diamond king, discovering the bad news in that department. He tried another club, and captured the queen with the ace. There was no good play for him at this point, and he tried another club in the hope that the suit would divide evenly.

West was able to take two club tricks, and he still avoided a spade lead. He led a heart, which was ducked in dummy, allowing East to score the king.

At long last East had an opportunity to play the spade suit, and he tried the jack. South won the ace and cashed his two heart winners, but that was the end. The defense took the last three tricks for down two and a fine score.

Today's Hand
NORTH
♠ 85
♥ A 84
♦ AK195
♣ 652
WEST
♠ K10964
♥ J78
♦ 6
♣ K984
EAST (D)
♠ J72
♥ K932
♦ Q1872
♣ Q3
SOUTH
♠ AQ3
♥ Q105
♦ 843
♣ AJ107
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond six.

Chevrolet Furloughs 250

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Officials at the Chevrolet metal casting plant here, announced yesterday the two-week furlough of 250 employees. At the same time, another Chevrolet plant here announced the recall of 33 workers. A spokesman said the furloughs were necessary because some blast furnaces at the facility were undergoing maintenance.

REMEMBER THE 1911

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THE TIMES WE HAD

Life with William Randolph Hearst by Marion Davies

Edited by Pamela Pfau and Kenneth S. Marx

Foreword by Orson Welles

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—RICHARD SCHICKEL

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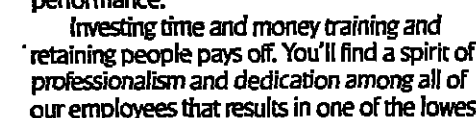
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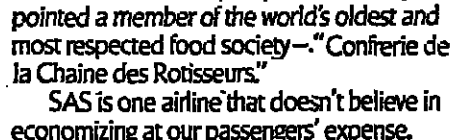
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APPLICABLE

of The Times

On the Need to Go Mad

By ANATOLE BROYARD

THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS. By Richard L. Evans. 245 pages. Dutton, \$12.95.

There are times, says R. D. Laing, when he goes mad. Reminding us that "madness" literally means "broken," he suggests that feelings of "brokenness" are often the result of "breakdowns," in which, without conscious awareness, one person is repeatedly subjected to simultaneous, absolutely contradictory injunctions and attributions which he is, or how he feels or what he can no longer tell who or what he feels or thinks.

Dr. Laing believes, as may be a natural healing procedure, the mind in which the unbearable conditions of experience begin to break instead of being interrupted under conditions of near-penal confinement by "trials" which are as queer or scary, less ought to be guided and salvaged genuine refuge and asylum sympathetic people with experience frightening inner journeys.

Mischievous Satisfaction

Dr. Laing: The Man and His Ideas is quoted by Richard L. Evans who interviews him, as saying that classical psychoanalysis practiced in regression, he is convinced that uncontrolled regression could lead to "birth" in the patient. "To embark on a journey," interposes Mr. Evans mad, in Laing's sense—is to give certainty, to lose all distinctions ever made between real and not real and bad, here and there, now and not-you. Clinging to "profoundly uncertain" certainties at the root of all our madness, "madness and normals alike."

Dr. Laing's last sentence is typical of Dr. Laing who sometimes seems unable to resist the temptation to widen his statements to include everyone. When he told his audiences that 95 per cent of their psychiatrists are schizophrenic, one hears a note of mischievous satisfaction.

Dr. Laing, most psychiatrists are self-fulfilling prophecies. "The patient is forcibly re-created with drugs, electro shock and other methods—from trying to solve his problems by giving into letting them run their course. There is too much, Dr. Laing comments, of a great degree of psychopathological theory in an institution.

tionized, reciprocally reinforced projection system applied by people to people, and that says, in many cases, more about the psychiatrist than it does about the patient.

In his own treatment center at Kingsley Hall, Dr. Laing tried to give "asylum" its original meaning of sanctuary or safe place. It was a "household" where people could breathe more freely, without being confronted by someone who wanted to "treat" them. What such people need, he says, is the feeling of someone "really there" for them, someone responsive to what they are experiencing. This capacity for responding, Dr. Laing feels, is "cultured out" of most psychiatric personnel, who are modeled, rather, on computers.

The ideal therapist "must divest himself of attachment to all memory, all desire; and all attempts at ordinary understanding." In statements like this one, Dr. Laing agrees with a growing number of theorists who demand more of the therapist and less of the patient. With his fondness for rhetorical flourishes, Dr. Laing likens the analyst to the prostitute, who is paid for "relationship," who "stands in for someone else's fantasy, physically, emotionally . . ."

Taste for Sweeping Statements

Mr. Evans's 75-page introduction to "R. D. Laing: The Man and His Ideas" contains an essay by Peter Mezan, who quotes Dr. Laing as saying "that we are all, in our fashions, truly mad, schizoid, doubly divorced, once from ourselves and once virtually from everyone and everything else. . . . Again, the doctor's position is watered down by overgeneralization, by a guru-like taste for sweeping statements.

While Dr. Laing denies having such a thing as a self, one can detect self-consciousness in some of his statements. He says, for example, "I suppose I'm one of the symptoms of the times. . . ." One is tempted to accept that word "symptom." What neither Mr. Evans nor Mr. Mezan seems willing, or able, to point out is the fact that Dr. Laing is not the only therapist to approach schizophrenia and other mental disorders in a more receptive, or "open hearted," way. He is only the most notorious.

"The contract I've made with my mind," Dr. Laing announces, "is that it is free to do anything it cares to do." That's a pretty fair description of both the virtues and the defects of his work.

National Critical Acclaim For ESCAPE FROM EVIL

NEWSWEEK:

"When he died last year at the age of 49, Ernest Becker left in his desk drawer a sequel to his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, 'The Denial of Death.' He had requested that his last manuscript be left unpublished. Fortunately, his widow has chosen to ignore that wish. The result is an urgent essay that bears all the marks of a final philosophical raving against the dying of the light.



"A cultural anthropologist who was profoundly influenced by post-Freudian psychology, Becker saw human beings as concerned—like all organisms—with the elemental struggle to perpetuate life, yet doomed to a state of dread by their unique fear of dying. To assuage that dread, he argued, we have created cultures that comfort us with the illusion of 'cosmic specialness' and prescribed patterns of behavior for the 'heroic transcendence' of death.

"All this will be familiar to readers of Becker's earlier work. The beauty—and terror—of his final testament lies in his unparalyzing analysis of how men from time immemorial have sought scapegoats and victims in order to bolster their intimations of immortality.

"Among Becker's many useful insights is his notion that our desire to accumulate material wealth is really the flip side of our fear of death.

"Unlike many efforts at philosophical synthesis, 'Escape From Evil' sustains—in highly accessible prose—a lively dialogue with other people's ideas."

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW:

"In this new book Becker's tone is a bit softer, perhaps more confident, than in 'The Denial of Death.' Yet it remains urgent and animated—he is still there arguing, doubting, debating with himself, despairing, looking for and rarely finding avenues of human hope. Again he displays his extraordinary synthetic gift as he moves freely, even dazzlingly, not only from Freud to Marx and from Rank to Brown, but from Rousseau to Hobbes, Huizinga, Mumford, Hugh Duncan and Kenneth Burke. In each he evokes what he finds sympathetic, what leads him to his 'basic dynamic of human evil.' He sums up that dynamic in two sentences: 'Men use one another to assure their personal victory over death.' And 'The individual . . . is willing to die in order not to die.'

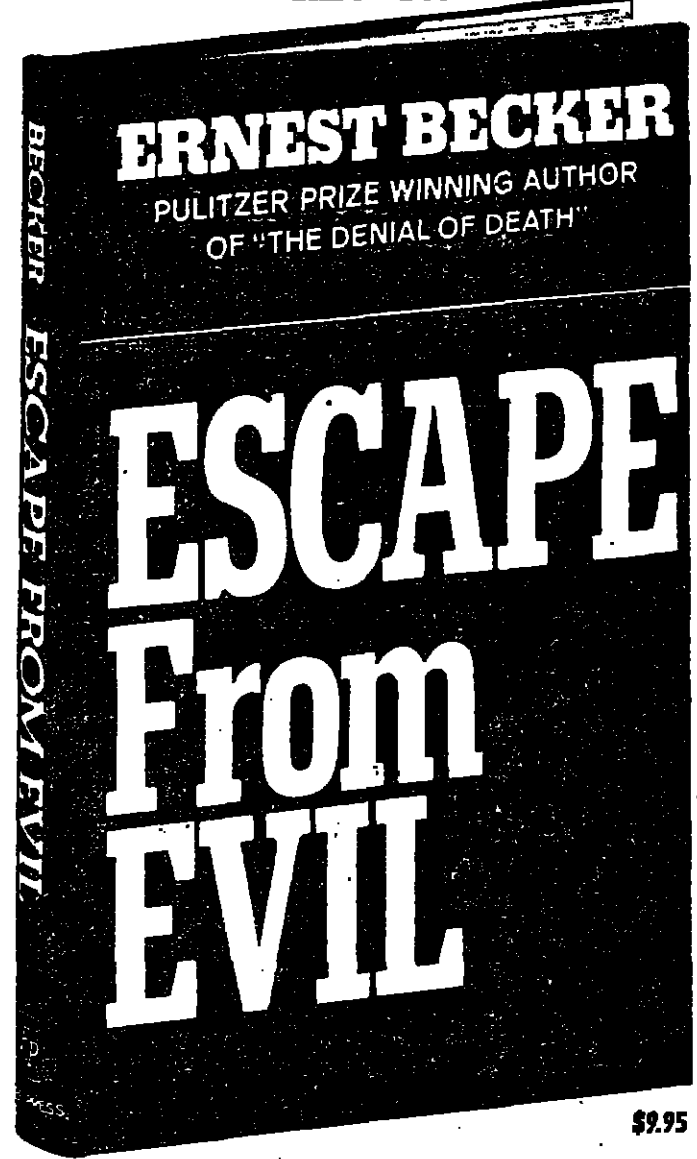
"Becker's work should give powerful impetus to the development of a depth psychology appropriate to our condition and our history, but with significance beyond the historical moment.

"The power of the work prevails. I salute the legacy and wish I had known the man."

LOS ANGELES TIMES:

"This brilliant and challenging book, written as Becker lay dying, adds another bit of reason to balance destruction. 'For the book is not testament or prophecy; it is thought and work. It is, in the best sense of the words, both scientific and philosophical, a blend of the two, and it is neither cynical nor wholly pessimistic but rather an attempt—because 'times still crowd'—to get some grip on these matters."

EDITORS' CHOICE—THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW



THE DENIAL OF DEATH by Ernest Becker is now available in paperback, \$2.95

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ops Using Shock

1. Jan. 17 (AP)—out Civil Liberties that the state's Department had electrical shock state prison instated of child

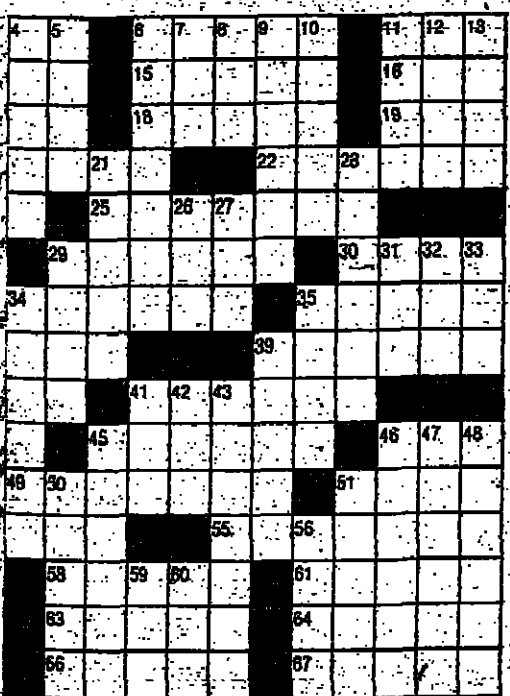
agreement state will notify the organization if they substitute the program to the union. such program is just been given 60 comments, the ord. The group also National Prison nationwide liberties must be similarly the agreement.

A List of Recently Published Books

- GENERAL**
- Envy and Gratitude and Other Works, 1946-1963, by Melanie Klein (Delacorte Press, \$17.50). Essays on psychoanalysis.
 - Dangerous to Man: The Definitive Story of Wildfire's Reputed Danger, revised edition, by Edgar A. Casan (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$15).
 - Lin Yutang: The Best of an Old Friend, edited by A. J. Anderson, foreword by Lin Yutang (Mason/Charter, \$7.95). Essays and aphorisms.
 - Love, Guilt and Reparation and Other Works, 1921-1945, by Melanie Klein (Delacorte Press, \$20). Essays on child psychology.
 - Political Alienation in Contemporary America, by Robert S. Gilmore and Robert A. Lamb (St. Martin's Press, \$7.95). There's a Lot of It Going Around
- by Eric Nicol, drawings by Peter Whalley (Doubleday, \$7.95). A Canadian's humorous observations.
- The Story of Wedgwood, compiled by Alison Kelly in association with Josiah Wedgwood & Sons (Studio Book Viking, \$12.95). Revised, enlarged edition of 1962 work.
- FICTION**
- The Bright Adventure by Geoffrey Rose (St. Martin's Press, \$7.95). Youth searches for gold in Latin America.
 - The Speaking Stones by Sara Cardiff (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$7.95). Romance, suspense, a coloratura soprano and her composer husband.

SSWORD PUZZLE

- Edited by WILL WENG
- 52 Enjoys the surf
 - 55 Put boundaries on
 - 57 Robot play
 - 58 Shapely biter
 - 61 Lithic
 - 62 Anger
 - 63 "—really mean it?"
 - 64 Famed sources of tintinnabulation
 - 65 Roadside sign
 - 66 Cartoonist
 - 67 Weather offering
- DOWN**
- 1 Put in a container
 - 2 Projecting window
 - 3 N.F.L. team
 - 4 TV's Johnson
 - 5 Sandpipers
 - 6 Famous girl, with 33 Down
 - 7 Golf-ball position
 - 8 Bulgarian coin
 - 9 Paris' sacred books
 - 10 Audacity
 - 11 Smog cover
 - 12 Overlook
 - 13 Feminine suffix
 - 21 Jots
 - 23 Chemical compounds
 - 26 Graduate-degree
 - 27 Camp at all
 - 29 Look over
 - 31 Work unit
 - 32 Southern-campus
 - 33 See 6 Down
 - 34 Parts of
 - 35 One man, one
 - 36 In advance: Prefix
 - 37 Swiss river
 - 38 Cicero's 1006
 - 39 French church service
 - 41 Output record: Abbr.
 - 42 Helena, e.g.
 - 43 Famous insect
 - 45 Army mule, for one
 - 46 Figure of speech
 - 47 "— Nacht"
 - 48 Try out again
 - 50 "— will roll!"
 - 51 Star in Orion
 - 52 Jail, at sea
 - 53 Nimbus
 - 54 "— hien"
 - 56 Workshops
 - 59 "An — for an."
 - 60 French sovereign



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Gromyko's Tokyo Rebuff

Tokyo's rejection of a heavy-handed Soviet effort to prevent completion of the Japanese peace treaty with China reflects a shift in the Asian power balance that Moscow evidently has been slow in recognizing, but can no longer ignore. Lacking significant military force, but protected by the American nuclear umbrella, Japan has emerged as a major political as well as economic factor in Asia, able to pursue its own policies regardless of the wishes of its powerful Soviet neighbor.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and his fellow members of the Moscow Politburo evidently thought strong evidence of Russian displeasure would be enough to make the Japanese turn away from their China pact, as it might have a few years ago. In a visit to Tokyo, Mr. Gromyko adamantly refused to return the four northern Japanese islands which the Soviet Union seized after Japan had been defeated by the United States in World War II and which the Japanese have been trying to get back ever since. He evidently thought five days of making himself unpleasant in Japan's capital would be sufficient to deter the Japanese from the Peking treaty. But he learned that this was not so.

Prime Minister Takao Miki undoubtedly pressed vehemently in public and private for the return of the northern islands because this position is politically popular, but even more to throw Mr. Gromyko on the defensive, to keep the issue open and to lay the ground for rejection of Soviet interference with the Sino-Japanese treaty. He succeeded in all three objectives; the mystery is why an old hand at diplomacy like Mr. Gromyko could not foresee this and would permit himself to be so thoroughly outmaneuvered. It may be a case of swelled head, contracted in Angola.

The usual Soviet insistence on a double standard of morality did not help Mr. Gromyko's case. Moscow, which has no hesitancy in pressing Arab irredentist claims against Israel, insists that no territory it has ever annexed can ever be handed back. Rejecting this position, the Japanese established on the record again that the issue of the northern islands remains unsettled—and is the precondition for a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, which remains unnegotiated three decades after World War II.

Japan's trade with China has soared in recent years to about \$4 billion in both directions, double its commerce with the Soviet Union. The Japanese feel a cultural affinity for China and little fear of Peking despite China's nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is regarded as the potential adversary; but Japan's policy heretofore has been one of maintaining an equal distance from both Moscow and Peking.

Now Japan clearly has edged toward the Chinese side in the Asian power balance, following the United States strategy of seeking to maintain equilibrium and peace between the Soviet superpower and a much less powerful China. What is most significant about this move, however, is what it says about Japan's own emergence again as an important power in Asia.

Fairness for Schools . . .

At a time when the painful question is not whether municipal spending has been reduced too drastically but rather how much more needs to be cut, it may seem frivolous to discuss legislation in Albany which may in any way stay the hand that wields the ax.

Yet there is nothing frivolous about the pending proposal of Assemblyman Stavisky to limit further reductions in the city's school budget. The purpose of the bill is not to give the schools more money, but rather to prevent the city from making the schools bear an unfair proportion of austerity.

In the past two fiscal years, the city budget has risen by 24 percent, while the consumer price index climbed by 20 percent. In the same period, the Board of Education budget increased by only 8 percent, and the city's contribution to it from tax levy funds did not rise at all while state aid to the schools jumped 18 percent. These statistics show that the increase in education costs has been far more moderate than the city's over-all skyrocketing budget totals. As a result, the schools have suffered an inordinately high proportion of the cutbacks. In other words services to children are harder hit than other city services by the budget reduction.

These facts should be borne in mind when, as the supporters of the Stavisky bill anticipate, some city politicians try to scuttle it—for no other reason than that it would prevent victimizing the schools when cuts have to be made. The measure mandates no additional costs on either city or state, nor in any way limits the powers of the Emergency Financial Control Board to determine spending levels. Its sole purpose is to reshape the priorities within whatever austerity budget the city must live and to prevent school children from subsidizing disproportionate expenditures for more politically popular purposes.

. . . and in Schools

But if the schools are not to become the sacrificial lamb to protect other services, there has to be a perceived equality of sacrifice within the school system itself. The record on that score is subject to serious question. Staff reduction appears to be in inverse proportion to proximity to the centers of power.

In the six-month period ended last October, for example, staff cuts in the various departments of the headquarters bureaucracy averaged less than 5 percent, while in services to children under the direct command of the central Board of Education, these reductions amounted to 14 percent and the community school districts as a whole had to absorb a reduction of 23 percent. These figures clearly suggest that an inordinate proportion of the cuts have been made at the crucial level of classroom instruction.

Even these basic statistics fail to portray fully the

existing inequities in allocation of hardship. Approximately half of all paraprofessionals have been eliminated, even though their relatively low pay results in only minimal savings as salaries are shifted from the school to the welfare payroll. Moreover, substantial numbers of those whose positions were cut from the budget have been hastily reclassified for other jobs. Such haphazard personnel reshuffles are undertaken at high cost to educational efficiency.

A considerable number of supervisors, whom local districts declared excess in order to keep more teachers in the classrooms, have been retained on the central payroll and assigned to jobs calling for less costly personnel.

Elimination of waste and an orderly process of retrenchment is crucial on two counts: the city simply cannot afford any fat in its expenditures; and the imposition of stringent austerity makes it doubly important to prevent inefficiency or bureaucratic protectionism that can only depress the quality of education.

Convention Center

The arguments about the Convention Center site—and it is an encouraging sign for the city that the project is alive enough to be argued about—now focus on location: whether it should be built at Battery Park City or over the Penn Central 34th Street yards. It boils down to money versus merits.

In terms of cost, convenience, speed of completion, existing features and accessibility to the city's hotels, stores, restaurants and theaters, as well as the potential for the biggest bonanza to the largest section of a consumer-oriented economy, the 34th Street site wins hands down. It is better than the original river site at 44th Street, which entailed more expensive and elaborate over-water and access construction, and heavier impact on a neighboring residential community.

The new site, which offers vacant land, freight rail connections, an abutting pier, existing roads and ramps and crosstown transit, was simply not available for consideration while it was embroiled in the Penn Central bankruptcy proceedings. A preliminary design suggests a kind of park-fronted crystal palace rather than a concrete blockbuster. It has everything going for it—except the money to build it.

In comparison, money is the chief thing going for the downtown proposal; and today that is no small consideration. The Port Authority is evidently considering investing in a convention center on Battery Park City land next to the World Trade Center; the project would clearly function to strengthen the Trade Center since it would make possible a now-stalled hotel that was part of the original plan.

It is unarguable that a downtown center would shore up a foundering Battery Park City and give desperately needed help to Lower Manhattan. A building at the Battery could be dramatic, and it could be easily reached by rapid transit. These could be persuasive considerations for a downtown location if the case for the 34th Street yards were not so much stronger. It is hard to beat the existing midtown advantages and amenities for which a convention center is a rational and necessary reinforcement.

But the city seems to be leaning toward the Battery, or in the direction of the money, on the theory that a convention center in the hand is worth a possibility somewhere else. It will take some remarkable ingenuity for the Port Authority feasibility study, now under way for the Battery Park City site, to match the assets of midtown and their massive and immediate potential for improving the city's economic health.

In fact, it would make excellent sense for the Port Authority to study the 34th Street site at the same time; construction at that location would directly benefit its own mass-transit facilities. This important decision should not be an exercise in economic desperation or perverse planning logic.

The Air They Made

An automobile commuter driving north from Manhattan may sigh with relief at the prospect of soon being out of the city's "unacceptable" air, which he will soon exchange for the "acceptable" air of the country. But if he thinks he has done that when he arrives at his Connecticut home, he is merely testifying to the power of self-deception.

A computer study has shown that chemical compounds originating in New York's motor traffic are carried in a northeasterly direction to form their most harmful concentrations in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The components of photochemical air pollution, it now appears, drift for several hours before the sun's rays react with them to produce ozone in quantities sufficient to be irritating. While the permissible level fixed by Federal authorities is .08 part of ozone to a million, concentrations of .25 to .35 part per million are to be found in the Greenwich-Stamford areas—usually several hours after the peak of the New York rush hour.

The irony involved is all too obvious. People who have counted on using the city's facilities while adding to its volume of motor traffic have at the same time counted on escaping, at day's end, such consequences as air that stings the eyes, the throat, the lungs. As things are working out, however, the air they helped to spoil in Manhattan has become the air they breathe in Connecticut.

There is no call for New Yorkers to be gleeful, but rather for them to hope that suburbanites will increasingly take a responsible view of their obligations to the city. Clean air is just one of the many issues that can be solved only by regional action. When all citizens of the metropolitan area come to realize that the air they breathe is affected by activities a hundred miles distant, they may begin to see that other aspects of their lives—transportation, schools, safe drinking water and the disposal of solid waste, to name a few—are likewise common concerns calling for common approaches.

When that day comes, the area will be close to realizing that rational government requires more rational political divisions than Greater New York has had in many decades.

Defense: A Case Against the Cruise Missile

To the Editor:
Robert Perko's enthusiastic endorsement of the cruise missile (letter Jan. 9) may be a reflection of his position as the director of the Navy's Missile Weapons Systems Purchase Division, a fact he modestly declined to mention in his letter.

Mr. Perko's argument suffers from the same tunnel vision that seems to afflict other military procurement officers and the high-technology weapon developers: They project nothing but advantages from their pet programs while freezing in place the development of any countermeasures or other neutralizing developments by the adversary. Furthermore, they argue that a new weapon will be so good that it will replace another that does the same job.

History refutes both assumptions. The cruise missile is "just another weapon," no matter how "smart" Mr. Perko thinks it will be. The brief advantage it might gain would soon be overtaken by Soviet matching developments. Of the many examples of this phenomenon in the recent past, none is so telling as the MIRV.

Despite a good deal of advice to forgo further MIRV development, President Nixon decided in 1970 to proceed with MIRV deployment. The U.S.S.R. followed suit, and now military strategists are worrying about Soviet "counterforce" capabilities resulting from their possession of MIRV. Our

MIRV advantage was short-lived. Like MIRV, U.S. cruise missiles can be matched, over time, by Soviet cruise missiles of comparable capability. Furthermore, the U.S.S.R. may have certain built-in advantages—more potential launch platforms, more air defense missiles and fewer vulnerable targets.

As for the notion that military planners will cheerfully replace manned bombers with cruise missiles that can do the same job, one need only recall the assertions of ballistic-missile enthusiasts who declared they had made the manned bomber obsolete, almost twenty years ago. Almost 400 of those "obsolete" B-52 bombers are still flying. What's more, the Air Force is about to ask Congress for the down payment on procurement funds to purchase a fleet of B-1 bombers for which the currently projected price tag is \$23 billion. So much for the demise of the manned bomber.

We must abandon the delusion that if a new weapon can be built it must be built. We are likely to regret a strategic cruise missile race with the U.S.S.R. if any are to be built, they must be strictly limited in SALT negotiations; otherwise any SALT limitations on other weapons will be meaningless.

THOMAS A. HALSTED
Executive Director
The Arms Control Association
Washington, Jan. 12, 1976

Crime and the Courts

To the Editor:
Professor Vorenberg's cogent "Against Mandatory Minimum Penalties" (Op-Ed Dec. 22) is enlightening in demonstrating agreement with the views I expressed in the mandatory minimum (Dec. 6) than in reflecting any staid disagreement. Indeed, for the professor's conclusion in mandatory minimum sentencing is "politically unwise because it attracts attention" from the problems of court congestion and sentencing disparity, our views are similar.

Thus, I have repeatedly said crime is a complex problem; the mandatory minimum, cure-all to our soaring crime rate, my bill is limited to the violent street crime, a minimum sentence of only one and a half years, and has a mitigating circumstance provision designed to prevent sentencing abuses which, as you discuss in his article.

Most importantly, I agree that the mandatory minimum is a "self-defeating" concept not linked with Congress to help our nation's courts their backlog and congestion, shortly be introducing legislation for large-scale financial aid to the courts.

Nor does the professor oppose the idea of a minimum term of imprisonment coupled with a designated term established as part of sentencing guidelines bill similar which I recently introduced in Senate. What really seems to him—and where we part on the question of political tact whether my advocating the mandatory minimum diverts the attention from the more serious problems of law enforcement.

I do not think so. Indeed, we appear to be happening at last a growing awareness of the courts have for too long ignored in fighting the war on crime. Past attempts at awakening the leadership to the crisis courts have been fruitless; mandatory minimum, coupled with financial assistance to our courts, will signal a new awareness.

EDWARD M. J. SULLIVAN
U.S. Senator from Massachusetts
Washington, Jan. 12, 1976

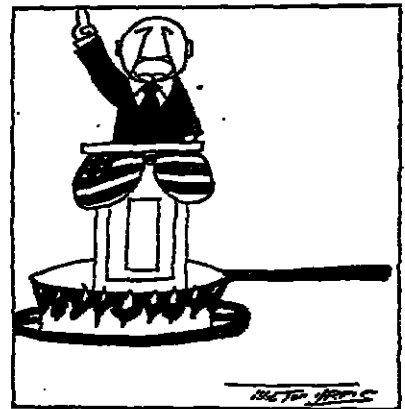
Foreign Policy: Still the 'Imperial Presidency'

To the Editor:
The constitutional theory and political practices of the imperial Presidency have been discredited among most Americans but not, so it appears, in the White House. In the Angolan affair, President Ford and Secretary

consent if they were adequately informed and consulted.

It is therefore the duty of Congress to see that so far as possible the executive branch has no discretionary power to abuse, however awkward this may make the conduct of foreign affairs. If and when a chief executive demonstrates that he and his principal aides are worthy of trust, the Congress can properly relax some of its controls—but not before.

ROBERT A. DAHI
Sterling Professor of Political Science, Yale University
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6, 1976



Kissinger have once again tried to commit this country to a crucial foreign policy by furtive means that by-pass political and constitutional processes for gaining the informed consent of Congress and the people. The lesson for Congress ought to be clear: So long as Mr. Kissinger is Secretary, he will seek to regain the prerogatives of the imperial Presidency; and the only recourse Congress has, therefore, is to impose rigid limits on his authority.

This is doubtless not the best way for a major power to conduct foreign affairs. But Mr. Kissinger's record, and now, it would seem, Mr. Ford's, show that they will use discretionary power to impose on the United States policies to which neither the Congress nor the vast body of Americans would

Ideological Twists

To the Editor:
Ideologists are the funniest people. Conservatives, who maintain that property is important, talk only of crime in the street, crime against life and limb. Liberals, on the other hand, who claim that people count, seem much more interested in prosecuting white collar crimes, in which only property is involved, and in which there is no danger to people whatsoever.

DAVID H. SILVERMAN
New York, Jan. 8, 1976

Supreme Court Nominees

To the Editor:
In his Op-Ed article Jan. 12 on Supreme Court nominees, C. Herman Pritchett noted that "Three of the Democratic nominees had not held a public position, but all had been highly visible . . . public figures—Felix Frankfurter as a close advisor to Mr. Roosevelt, Arthur J. Goldberg as an eminent labor lawyer, and Abe Fortas as lawyer and confidant to Mr. Johnson."

Arthur J. Goldberg was Secretary of Labor when appointed to the Supreme Court.
DAN HARRISON
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1976

Of Private Strikes and Public Safety

To the Editor:
Under color of the seemingly sensible argument that some private strikes have a greater social impact than some public strikes, Messrs. Spero and Capozzola advocate in a Dec. 27 letter that such private strikes be outlawed. They cite as an illustration of a strike that ought to be outlawed the recent private sanitation strike.

There are a number of flaws in that argument. For instance, what constitutes "major social impact"? Spero and Capozzola elsewhere state the "Courts should restrain only strikes which imperil the health or safety of the community." Does this include strikes by hospital, fire, police, sanitation, transportation, and utility workers, gas station attendants, oil workers, doctors, nurses, teachers, etc.? Do not all such have "major social impact"? Obviously, we can go very far afield indeed in defining social impact.

Moreover, the gentlemen have their facts wrong about the private sanitation strike. The health or safety of the community was not imperiled by that strike. The union worked out adequate arrangements with the city to insure that hospital or other institutions where health or safety was involved had their refuse removed. Contrary to the Spero-Capozzola

statement, the private sanitation strike was quite orderly. Although 1,700 workers were involved, there were only four isolated incidents resulting in arrests, none of them serious. One involved an accidentally broken headlight; a second was a disorderly conduct charge against a picket who may not have moved fast enough; the third and fourth concern a broken windshield and damaged tires respectively on vehicles that were driven through the picket line recklessly and without regard to human life by non-strikers. Spero and Capozzola are inaccurate when they characterize the garbage strike as "accompanied by physical violence and destruction of property" because of these incidents.

Strikes are not, after all, seminars. One thing the recent strike did was to make the public more aware of the importance of garbage men who remove their refuse in all kinds of weather during the early hours of the morning, and of their right to strike for a decent wage for performing such undesirable work.

RICHARD A. WEINMANN
New York, Jan. 9, 1976
The writer is counsel to Private Sanitation Union Local 813, the union involved in the recent New York City strike.

New Canaan Defen

To the Editor:
We, as Anne Reeves' employer, have read her story of ties with the New Canaan of the alleged "closed door" position. [Op-Ed Jan. 10] Inside view of the events she we are disturbed that Mrs. Reeves omitted important facts and others to create a false New Canaan.

She failed to let her readers know that her employment was not on her living in town, but living at home in Stamford, first came to work for us. The facts that she already working for us for several years that she was single when she good luck to secure a modest apartment in New Canaan.

She never explained that tempt to move into her apartment after midnight, when she and fiancé, in an out-of-state van, poor luck to look suspicious police, who we understand investigating a nearby break-in, planned this to the two of them identified themselves.

Without being able to landlady's change of mind, we help and asked several realtors on the lookout for another. We didn't consider a three-year results as a sign that New had set up a special barrier young couple.

New Canaan is extremely its reliable police. They are and efficient in all emergent town's attributes (fine school beauty and privacy) keep it far above the supply of unficed living accommodation.

We hope Mr. and Mrs. Reeves evaluate the unusual circumstances surrounding their intended will take a new tack toward their fine goals.

NATHAN
Pres., Becker and Becker
New Canaan Conn., Jan. 12, 1976

Education: Polish B

To the Editor:
Prof. Noel Perrin of Dartmouth on your Op-Ed pgs 6 about an issue that has satisfactorily resolved either month or Warsaw University an orthodox approach underism or Communism. The idea a five-point bonus out of 25 an applicant of worker of origin, as opposed to a sci-intelligentsia, may be a solution, but isn't it prefer automatic process in this out sends almost every child of graduate to college? Even true—that "standard jobs in that social class is now a alternates by generations—that better than the rigors that still exist in most of Europe?"

RING L.
New York, Jan. 12, 1976

The Times welcomes letters readers. Letters for publication include the writer's address and telephone. Because of the large volume mail received, we regret we are unable to acknowledge return unpublished letters.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

The Covert Presidency

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Those interested in the game of opinion-molding will have noticed the signs. Suddenly we are warned that our leaders' hands are tied, our foreign policy crippled, our enemies given a free run. A sign is on to block reform in earnest—this time of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Washington, column that used to dictum unless William E. Simon his way three times before breaking news sees disaster if Congress eschews meaningful oversight of the CIA. Time magazine publishes a ring call for continued covert actions the C.I.A., coupling with it an in-law of C.I.A. Director William E. so tame that it might have been by his press agent.

What is going on is an attempt to vilify the C.I.A., in the public after the uncovering of its abuses and crimes. The reason the campaign is not obscure. Congress will shortly be considering proposals to regulate the agency. Power forces in favor of the status quo, trying to rouse support on the issue: covert operations.

Colby is of course entitled to the case for continued covert as by the C.I.A., and supporters press to agree. But it is in- at to recognize the issue for it is, and that is something more fundamental to our society

BROAD AT HOME

the particular shape of an intelligence agency.

Consider the recent disclosure that Ford directed the C.I.A. to \$6 million to non-Communist parties in Italy. The White press secretary, Ron Nessen, Mr. Ford was "angry" at the leak thought such reports "undermine ability to carry out our foreign

the phrase "our foreign policy" Nessen evidently meant the policy in secret, by the President and cretary of State. For the de- subsidize Italian politicians had en approved by Congress, and s not the slightest chance that d be approved if put to a vote.

essence, then, we are talking the covert power of the Pres- than the C.I.A. has a standing capability, with thousands of es and millions of unaccount- ers to put it into operation, ar is to let the President make ecute policy for this country the ordinary constraints of nstitution—without public, ge, without debate, without iting Congressional power of se.

ave learned enough about the of uncontrolled power in this lately so that its advocates have a heavy burden of proof. ultimate test—say the seizure lear weapons by a terrorist most of us would say that a- nt should be able to move and covertly. But that is a ng way from approving a covert capability that Pres- use whenever convenient- nable people, even those who about the C.I.A.'s role in operations, would probably hat a number of conditions be fulfilled before a President that dangerous, potentially ussing, technique.

e policy aim should have a consensus of approval in this e need should be urgent, vital areal security.

ere should be no less risky available to achieve the end. e operation should not be so at it really makes foreign pol- d is likely to become known, is no consensus in this com- certainty not among informed that the United States should tizing the tired anti-Comm- itizens who are at such a dead- tally. It is not a desperate pos- tation there, and the Italian ns are well able to support ves. If they cannot succeed, bably have their own corrup- Name— and United States is not likely to help.

other covert operation cur- controversy, in Angola, de- final caution, it represents a foreign policy decision, in- the United States in a new of the world. The argument taking that kind of decision is one not only of Constitu- law but of practical experi- ge adventures begun in secret rived disasters—in Vietnam, hille.

Frank Church has said that intelligence committee will pro- requirement that covert plans nitted to a new Congressional before action, with an implicit nly for the oversight con- to say so. The White House, campaign is designed to head t modest constraint. I think is intelligence investigators deract if they do not impose statutory limits on covert cap- and the occasions for its use- tion to legislative oversight.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. HE DIED. That's what they told me at the country store down the road from the empty house. Four years ago I was driving north on the strip of highway in rural Wilcox County in south Alabama when I saw smoke billowing up into the gray sky. As I passed I saw a black woman dipping clothes into a black pot under which a fire was smoldering. Within a hundred yards I stopped, turned around, and returned to her.



Lottie Lett, 90 Years. Alabama. Never 'Bed Sick.' Gone Now.

Her name was Lottie Lett. She was a great broad woman with a magnificent African face, stood about five feet six inches and had a bandanna tied about her hair. Her clothes were tattered but clean. She worked diligently with the pile of clothes on the scrubbed shelf near her wash pot. The smell of the burning hickory and scorched lye soap permeated the cool winter air.

"I was born way back yonder," she said, not remembering the exact day or year. "I was born right on this place. It belonged to the Simpsons then, the great-granddaddy of the people who live down in the big house now. My Mammy, she was a slave. I don't remember much about back then. It was a long time ago."

The best she could recall she was 90 years old, give or take two or three years. "Thank the Lord, I've always been in pretty good health. My old bones ache, a little now and then, but I ain't ever been bed sick."

While she talked she wielded an old broomstick, stirring the clothes around and around in the smoke-capped pot. Now and then she raised the stick and a white shirt or sheet clung to it, dropping slowly back into the liquid.

"This place is the same as it always was far as I can see," she said. The frame house behind her had never been painted, lacked underpinning and was without screens on the windows or doors. A makeshift stone chimney had been fashioned in a helter-skelter manner up the northern wall. Chickens danced about the yard that had no grass but was evenly lined where she had meticulously swept with a brush broom.

She had buried three men in her lifetime, she said, and had seven children scattered from Detroit to Newark to Birmingham. "They used to go off way up North. My first child went to Detroit when he was 18. He never did finish high school. Only thing

for him around here was farming.

"Those ol' cotton rows get long out there. That's the kind of work that'll kill a fellow before he gets all his growing in. He went up to Detroit and went to work in a plant and came back down here driving a two-tone Buick. My oldest daughter went off to Atlanta, then went to Newark. She married a fellow that drives a truck out there. They've got a good bit of

By Wayne Greenhaw

money, they come down here to see me, they've got seven young 'uns themselves. I've got 22 grandchildren all together."

Her face nearly glowed as she spoke the joyful words. She talked on and on about her various children, and finally said, "They used to go way

off up North, but now the young 'uns go to the big cities of Birmingham and Mobile and they can come home more than the other ones."

A daughter died young and left her with a grandson to raise. He was 14, and he accounted for the large amount of white tee shirts and blue jeans that had to be washed. "I just keep on working," she said with determined resignation. "If I didn't have

something to do every day when I get up I'd shrivel up and get blown away by the wind." She smiled as she said the words.

"When I was a little girl, times were rougher than they are now," she said later in front of the fireplace in the simply furnished living room. She had poured homemade scupmine wine into peanut-butter glasses. We drank the sweet liquid and she talked.

"My Mammy was a slave, she worked in the house, tended to the children, cooked food for the Simpsons, and I did the same thing.

"When I was little, I'd go there with Mammy and I'd play with the white children. When we got up seven or eight years old they went off to their school. I went to school for two years. Nobody cared whether colored children went to school or not in Wilcox County back then. I just didn't go to school any more. I stayed home and took care of my brothers and sisters while Mammy worked at the big house.

"I don't remember my Daddy. Mammy said he was a slave too. He left when I was a little girl. He went up North, best I recollect. Seemed like everybody went up North if they got a chance.

"I've been to Montgomery. I never went to Birmingham. I never went to Mobile. I go in to Camden ever so often.

"I never did want to leave down here. This is my home. I've lived here all my years. I churn my butter out on that porch. I wash those clothes out in the yard. I like to hear the whippoorwills calling and the mock- ingbirds answering. I milk that ol' cow over yonder, and she gives a fair amount of milk. When they kill a hog down at the big house they send me some fatback and part of a ham. I usually ask if I can clean up some chittlins. I like good, clean, fried chittlins. In the winter I make some collards in the patch, and they sure are good with chittlins," she said.

She was proud of the picture of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. her daughter had given to her. She displayed it over the mantel, and she said he was the greatest black man who ever lived.

When I drove to the house this winter it was empty. I walked across the yard. I sat on the steps and looked across the road to the pasture beyond. I remembered her words.

Wayne Greenhaw, a reporter for The Alabama Journal, is author of the forthcoming book, "Watch Out for George Wallace."

The New Power Center: Oversight Unseen

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—What power center in the United States Government shall control our ability to respond to covert Communist expansion during Cold War II?

That question underlies the struggle now going on about "intelligence oversight." The staff members chosen to operate the permanent Congressional oversight committees will, in effect, run the C.I.A. for the next decade, when that eviscerated agency may be faced with its greatest challenge.

That is why the Church committee in the Senate and the Pike committee in the House have been so intensely political in their investigations. Both power and patronage are at stake.

The other day, a young person sporting the title of "investigator" for the Pike committee called several former White House denizens to ask: "Do you know about the list of news- men who were on the C.I.A. payroll? Do you recall President Nixon asking C.I.A. Deputy Director [L. Gen.

Vernon A.] Walters for such a list?"

When one of the aides suggested that a more direct way to go about finding such information would be to subpoena such files from the C.I.A., the investigator sighed: "We have a lot of trouble getting subpoenas."

Evidently, the House leadership is less willing than the Senate to oversight the C.I.A. into oblivion; meanwhile, over in the Senate, intelligence oversight is recognized as the future happy devocate for a neo-isolationist bureaucracy.

At this moment, the temporary Church committee staff consists of 92 ambitious people, drawing salaries at the rate of over \$2 million a year. The pay is unmatchable in private life: 17 secretaries average \$280 per week, and 25 attorneys (mostly young, and some qualified to be advance men in Presidential campaigns) draw salaries at the average yearly rate of nearly \$30,000. Everybody wants his place at the trough when the permanent committee is formed.

For this overpaid oversight, taxpay-

ers have received a useful lesson in doublestandards. When the sworn testimony of Kennedy White House aides conflicts directly with the sworn testimony of other witnesses, this year's Senate select committee does not ask the Justice Department for perjury prosecution; on the contrary, lack of Senate cooperation is hampering Justice in its grand jury investigation of former C.I.A. chief Richard Helms.

The reason for this obstruction of Justice by the Church committee is known to many, but printed by none: A beloved and patriotic United States Senator might be associated with any Helms perjury charge. If Richard Helms sees jail at the end of his road, he may threaten to take that Senator and a Cabinet member with him.

The result is what Thomas Powers of Commonwealth magazine calls "an investigation that conceals as much as it reveals." Television news goes along with this concealment, and when Washington Post columnist Charles Selb wrote a mild criticism of the way his paper played down the Kennedy

C.I.A. Mafia link, his column on that subject was killed: Editor Ben Bradlee decreed in his book that Kennedy scandals he knows about must await "another decade."

Thus, the alliance struck up between Washington press and the Democratic Congress three years ago to strike down a President fingers and festers, continuing long after the power has swung to another center. With the Presidency greatly weakened, most of the press has not yet adjusted to take a position adversary to today's main locus of power, which is Congress. Mistakenly, sluggishly, the press remains an ally of, rather than becoming a watchful critic of, the new "oversight" which is an invitation to corruption.

Instead of demanding to know why Frank Sinatra, Angie Dickenson, Peter Lawford and Dean Martin are not called to testify about the way the Giancana-Roselli mob penetrated the White House, we cluck sympathetically with Frank Church's reluctance to ask the F.B.I. to look into the

first murder of a prospective Senate witness.

Instead of demanding to know now about the results of the completed investigation of candidate Church's other investigating committee with its expected revelations about Lockheed's payment to the West German political party of Franz Josef Strauss for pushing the purchase of the "Starfighter" in the Kennedy era—we let him get away with tinning his headlines to suit the news requirements of the Church Presidential candidacy.

The new power center of intelligence oversight is now putting down permanent roots. Abuse of its power could render impotent our ability to resist the spread of totalitarianism. In failing to put the spotlight of pitiless publicity now on oversight's lush patronage, its hypocrisy in playing political favorites, and its skill in managing the news, we are condoning the concealment of a dagger of venality beneath a cloak of reform.

Controlling the Central Intelligence Agency

By Ernest Gellhorn

TEMPE, Arizona—A year has now passed since it was charged that the Central Intelligence Agency had spied on American citizens, maintained dossiers on their domestic activities, and engaged in numerous other illegal acts such as wiretaps, physical surveillances and break-ins.

In the meantime, these and other charges have in essence been documented by the report of the Commission on C.I.A. activities within the United States, headed by Vice President Rockefeller; hearings in the House and Senate; and the assassination report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, headed by Senator Frank Church.

It is, therefore, time to ask whether things have really changed. Would the C.I.A. do these things again? Could the C.I.A. repeat these mistakes and misdeeds and sometime in the future again turn its focus inward on Americans within the United States?

By any standard, if some clear that only limited progress has been made in establishing meaningful controls over the C.I.A.

No doubt the experience of the last year has been scaring. Those now in charge of the C.I.A. are unlikely to allow it to be misused again. Still, very few steps have been taken to as-

sure that the C.I.A. will not be abused again.

One is the order, first issued by the former Director of Central Intelligence, James R. Schlesinger, that personnel within the agency should report all questionable or illegal activities to the director personally. Another is the tightening of "internal controls. All personnel are now instructed in the law's requirements, and procedures have been established for consulting the agency's legal counsel before the C.I.A. engages in activities that might conflict with its charter or other laws.

But these steps do little more than assure that the C.I.A. will not repeat past misdeeds in the current political climate. Public exposure has only a short-term effect. As times and events change, it is legal and administrative controls that can be expected to provide continuing protection that the C.I.A. will not again be used against American citizens or stray beyond its assigned task. And it is here that almost nothing has been done in the last year.

Further steps need to be taken that respond to the symptoms of the C.I.A.'s diseases. While it seems appropriate, as the Rockefeller Commission proposed, that the C.I.A. be directed not to open mail, infiltrate domestic political groups, or use illegal wiretaps, these recommendations are only hortatory and without sustaining effect.

The mail-interception program operated for over twenty years even though "everyone realized from the outset that it was illegal. Similarly, the C.I.A.'s own memo to Henry A. Kissinger in 1969 acknowledged that the

agency's investigation of political dissidents involved it in "an area not within the charter" of the agency. Specific acts that deserve strong deterrence are normally punished by criminal penalties, and the C.I.A. should be no exception.

The C.I.A.'s problems stem from three causes: the agency's charter is vague and unspecific and therefore can be readily manipulated; Presidents and their staffs have misused the agency for their own ends; and because of the sensitivity of the information with which it deals, the agency has been exempted from both internal executive and legislative controls.

Sensible steps can and should be taken immediately by the Ford Administration, and where necessary by Congress, which are responsive to each of these causes of misperformance by the C.I.A.

First, the charter should be rewritten. Its mandate was intentionally vague when written because the United States was without experience in operating a peacetime intelligence agency.

Now, almost three decades later, the do's and don'ts can and should be spelled out in the charter. The C.I.A.'s assignment should be limited to "foreign" intelligence, defined as information relating to the activities, intentions, and capabilities of foreign governments and their leaders.

The authority to protect sources and methods of intelligence should be

transferred from the director of the agency, and this responsibility should be limited in scope. The use of otherwise unlawful investigative methods within the United States should be specifically denied the C.I.A.

And future efforts to rely upon a "national security" exception to justify questionable activities should be anticipated and precluded by specific statutory language.

Second, Presidential abuse of the agency can be avoided by taking note of the Rockefeller commission's conclusion that persons appointed director possess, among other qualities, "the independence to resist improper pressure, whether from the White House, within the Agency or elsewhere." This recommendation would seem to preclude the appointment of one of the President's political associates, and, in particular, George W. Bush, the director-designate, who so recently served as a national party chairman.

Equally important, a single and exclusive high-level channel through the National Security Council should be used for Presidential staff requests to the C.I.A. And a permanent record of such requests and C.I.A. actions in response should be maintained by the Council (subject to Congressional audit).

Third, Congress and the executive branch need to establish permanent and well-staffed oversight capabilities. No permanent controls exist today. A joint committee on Intelligence such as that established for atomic energy seems an obvious need for Congress; this committee's staff and member-

ship could develop sufficient expertise to limit agency activities.

The National Security Council, the President's advisory board on intelligence and the Justice Department should be assigned specific responsibilities for controlling the C.I.A.'s performance. Because of the secrecy that necessarily shrouds the C.I.A.'s activities, effective internal controls are probably even more important.

William E. Colby as Director reduced the staff of the C.I.A.'s inspector general from 14 to five and appointed a person without training or experience in that post. There is an urgent need to increase that staff, upgrade its personnel and widen its authority.

While some of these suggestions require Congressional approval, many do not. Most seem indisputable. One year of study and investigation is sufficient for the Administration and Congress to act. The time to investigate, study and recommend has passed for such basic, rudimentary controls. It is now time for the President to exercise leadership and act.

Ernest Gellhorn, now dean of the College of Law of Arizona State University, was senior counsel on the Commission on C.I.A. Activities Within the United States—the Rockefeller Commission.



Smoke Cracked!

Researchers isolate key flavor ingredients of tobacco in cigarette smoke—pack 'Enriched Flavor' into new MERIT.

An analytical fractometer is a very sensitive, very special instrument used to isolate the various 2000-plus ingredients of tobacco as they exist in cigarette smoke.

An instrument called a mass spectrometer is used to identify the ingredients one by one as they're isolated.

Philip Morris researchers just put them together along with a new idea to achieve incredible flavor for MERIT. A new kind of low tar cigarette.

MERIT. Only 9 mg. of tar. One of the lowest tar levels in smoking today.

Yet MERIT delivers the taste of cigarettes having up to 60% more tar.

Repeat: up to 60% more tar.

If you smoke—you'll be interested.

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Other cigarette-makers tried to give their low tar cigarettes taste by designing special filters that would somehow filter out tar but not taste.

We tried too. And experienced the same general results: the lower the tar, the lower the taste.

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What we discovered was startling. There are ingredients in tobacco—basic flavor units—that deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

Breakthrough. Because now we could select those ingredients of high flavor and low tar delivery and develop what we call 'Enriched Flavor.'

'Enriched Flavor' is extra flavor. Natural

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flavor. Flavor that can't burn out, can't drop out, can't do anything but come through for you.

We packed 'Enriched Flavor' into MERIT. And began an extensive series of taste tests.

The results were astonishing.

Taste-Tested By People Like You

9 mg. tar MERIT was taste-tested against five current leading low tar brands ranging from 11 mg. to 15 mg. tar.

Thousands of smokers were involved. Smokers of filter cigarettes. Smokers like yourself, all tested at home.*

The results were conclusive.

Even if the cigarette tested had up to 60% more tar, a significant majority of all smokers tested reported new 'Enriched Flavor' MERIT delivered more taste.

Repeat: delivered more taste.

In similar tests against 11 mg. to 15 mg. menthol brands, 9 mg. tar MERIT MENTHOL performed strongly too, delivering as much—or more—taste than the higher tar brands tested.

You've been smoking "low tar, good taste" claims long enough. Now smoke the cigarette.

MERIT. Incredible smoking pleasure at only 9 mg. tar.

From Philip Morris.

*American Institute of Consumer Opinion. Study available free on request.

9 mg. "tar"; 0.7 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.



MERIT and MERIT MENTHOL

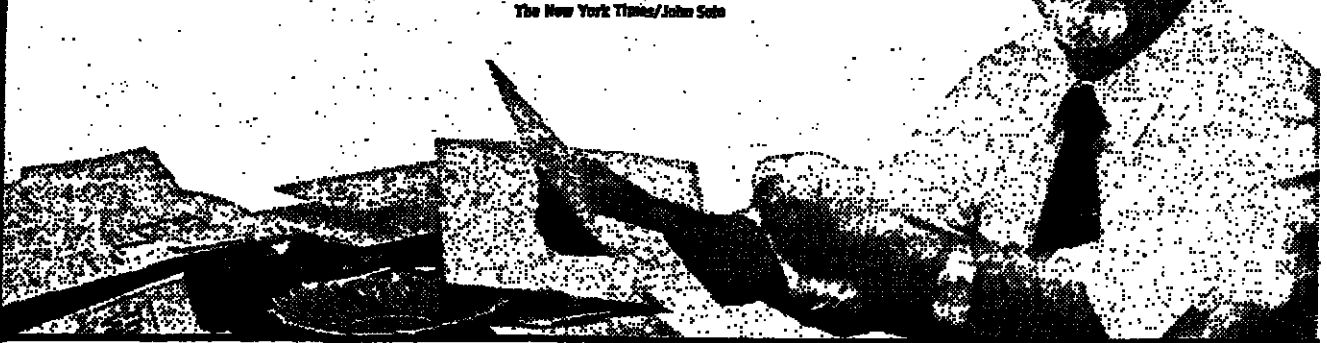
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mg. "tar"
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mg.
nicotine

طباخون الامل

L.O.'s Observer at U.N. Belies the Stereotype of His Group



Zehdi Labib Terzi, the acting chief observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, photographed at home and in his office. He lives in New York with his wife, Widad, and their children, Karimah and Kamel.



The New York Times/John Soto

By TOM BUCKLEY

For 10 years now, Zehdi Labib Terzi, the acting chief observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, and his family have led a nomadic existence. His work on behalf of the organization has taken him from his native Jerusalem to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Beirut, Istanbul, Amman, Cairo, Madrid and, now, New York.

Mr. Terzi, who is 52 years old, confounds the stereotype of the P.L.O. in other ways as well. No hot-eyed fanatic; he is, rather, a patient, humorous, rather roly-poly man who wears a goatee.

"Some people say I look like Chaim Weizmann," he said, referring to the noted Zionist and architect of the state of Israel.

"My family lived, and I was born, in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem, only about 100 yards from the Church of the Holy Sepulcher," he said.

He rose from his chair and went to a cabinet. From it he removed a velvet box. He opened it. A gold cross gleamed on a ribbon of crimson watered silk.

"The Order of the Holy Sepulcher," he said proudly. "Presented to me by the Patriarch of Jerusalem for service to the faith."

Financed by the bottomless wells of Arab oil, it might be assumed that the P.L.O.'s representative to the world organization would live in splendor, but something close to the opposite is the case, as though he were a poor cousin to be grudgingly maintained.

Mr. Terzi, who arrived here last July, his wife, Widad, their daughter, Karimah, 14, and son, Kamel, 8, who followed a month later, are crowded into a shabbily furnished apartment in a characterless building on the East Side.

"We would like to get a cooperative apartment," he said wistfully, "but it would require an outlay of \$60,000, at least, in addition to the monthly maintenance."

Nonetheless, Mr. Terzi yet acquired that irrefutable badge of status, an official automobile. On the other hand, he is within easy walking

Continued on Page 47, Column 1



At the United Nations Security Council, Mr. Terzi confers with Farouk Kaddoumi, the P.L.O. representative.

Sketch of Huck Finn Returning to Twain's Home

HARTFORD, Jan. 8 — Edward Windsor Kempble's original pen-and-ink drawing of the boy, Huckberry Finn, long given up as a Mark Twain enthusiasts' relic, is being donated to the Mark Twain Memorial in Hartford, where it will be displayed in the extravagant house the author built here a hundred years ago.

pulling a copy of "Huckleberry Finn" off a backshelf. Although the story has the flavor of one of Twain's well-rehearsed anecdotes, Mr. Williams presented it as his family's version when he wrote the Mark Twain Memorial to offer the drawing.

"Mr. Clemens [Twain's real name] dropped in upon my father and mother every so often, and the story, as I heard it very often later, was that one day, my now deceased sister, then a baby, was on the floor when he came

in, with the book open to Huck's picture, with which she seemed fascinated, and looking up, enunciated quite clearly, 'Huck Finn, Huck Finn,' these being the real words she had spoken at one and a half years more or less," Mr. Williams wrote.

"In the general excitement, Mr. Clemens participated, for he was very fond of her, and appeared on his next visit with the framed drawing, inscribed 'Truly Yours, Mark Twain,'" he continued.

The title, "Huckleberry Finn" beneath, appears to be done with the same pen, and is certainly not in Mr. Kempble's more meticulous printing," Mr. Williams added.

E. W. Kempble was discovered by Twain after the author had seen his comic drawings in magazines. Mr. Kempble, also illustrated "Mark Twain's Library of Humor" and "The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson." He died in 1932.

Mr. Williams said by telephone from his home that he had been thinking about how to put the Kempble drawing in good hands when he read of the Mark Twain Memorial in the September issue of National Geographic.

He had visited the home perhaps 20 years ago and was not impressed. Since the author's death in 1910 it has been a school, a coal warehouse, a branch of the Hartford Public Library and an apartment house. The memorial began in 1929 to restore the home to its original state, and Mr. Williams wanted to be sure the effort would not evaporate.

"I assured him we were here to stay," Mr. Faubus said. The Mark Twain Memorial is open 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Tuesday through Saturday and Sunday from 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission is \$1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children 16 years of age and under — preschoolers free. No date has been set for the exhibition of the Kempble illustration.



Hospitals Get Elected Praise Levitt's Office

rom Caesar indeed, man for the city's Hospitals Corporation, elected yesterday by State Comptroller Levitt.

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, whose latest attempt at a cease-fire in the factional fighting between Moslems and Christians collapsed yesterday, announced his resignation last night, and the country's crisis intensified. Mr. Karami, who is a Moslem, submitted his resignation to President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian and an old political opponent of the Prime Minister, but there was no word whether the President would accept it. The resignation would weaken Lebanon's sectarian political arrangement, leaving the Moslem community without the representation of a strong, respected leader. It would also make possible an all-out civil war. [Page 1, Column 8.]
The police in Madrid made further arrests of leftists over the weekend. They broke up a private gathering in a suburb and arrested 22 lawyers and 33 other professional people and their wives. The gathering was described by the police as an "unauthorized political meeting." Friends of these arrested said the gathering was a housewarming. When 150 lawyers went to police headquarters to protest the arrests, the police attacked them and beat several of them badly. The Madrid police arrested 145 leftist labor leaders last Friday and accused them of planning a general strike. Later, 78 of those arrested were reported to have been released. [Page 1, Column 2.]
Canadian are worried about the country's economic problems and they question the future of the free enterprise system and ask whether the central Government should have more power over the economy. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau recently said on television that the free enterprise system "isn't working well," and suggested a larger Government role in running the nation's institutions. [Page 6.]
National
The second session of the 94th Congress begins today where the first session left off last month, with Congress at odds with President Ford over foreign aid and foreign policy. Their relations are probably going to be even more contentious in this election year. At 9 P.M., the Senate and House will meet jointly to hear Mr. Ford present his State of the Union Message. [Page 2.]
Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana appeared to

The Other News

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Quotation of the Day

"All doors have been closed and I have no choice." —Prime Minister Rashid Karami, announcing his resignation in Lebanon. [Page 1.]

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Protests Stall Plan To Take Copiers From Post Offices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP) — A deluge of protests by consumers is forcing another look at the decision by the Postal Service to end photocopying service in post office lobbies.

CORRECTION

A photo caption in The New York Times on Saturday identified soldiers manning roadblocks in Dundalk, Ireland as British. The soldiers stationed there are Irish.

Solar Heat Test Planned On \$1 Million in Grants

By ERNEST HOLSENDOPLF
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Department of Housing and Urban Development will grant \$1 million for the installation of solar units in 143 housing and apartments in various communities around the country.

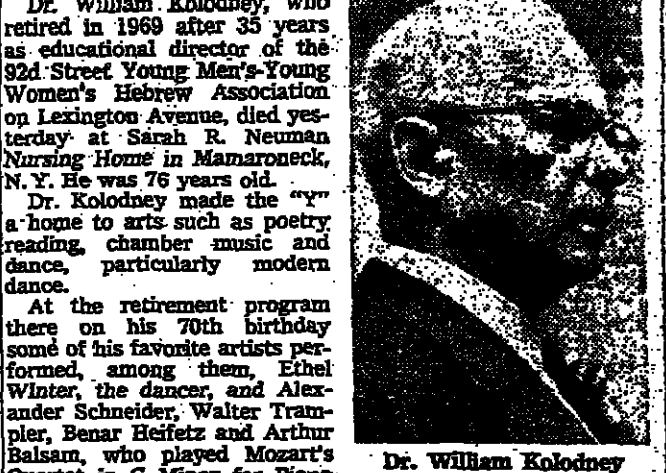
Solar Power Use Rises Slightly, But Cost Still Poses Obstacle

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 18 (AP)—The use of solar energy is only in its infancy, but already sunlight is heating, cooling or doing both for more than 200 United States homes and a dozen or more office buildings, mostly in the sunny Southwest.

WILDER HONORED AT YALE MEMORIAL

Playwright, Class of '20, Is Recalled by 400 Admirers
Special to The New York Times
NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18.—Four hundred persons from literary, theatrical and academic walks of life gathered today in Yale's Battell Chapel to pay tribute to Thornton Wilder.

Dr. William Kolodney Dies at 76; Brought Arts to the 92d St. 'Y'



Dr. William Kolodney, who retired in 1969 after 33 years as executive director of the 92d Street Young Men's Young Women's Hebrew Association on Lexington Avenue, died yesterday at Sarah R. Neuman Nursing Home in Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was 76 years old.

Deaths

ARONSON—Samuel K., of January 18, 1976. Deceased husband of Rebecca G. Aronson. Burial services today at 10:30 A.M. at the Hebrew Home for the Aged, 100 St. Nicholas Ave., New York 17. Rabbi Isaac M. Goldstein officiating.

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PHELPS BARNUM, 84, ARCHITECT, IS DEAD

Special to The New York Times
GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 18.—Phelps Barnum, an architect whose designs included the rebuilt Stoa of Attalos in the Agora, or marketplace, of ancient Athens, died yesterday at his home on Chapman Lane. He was 84 years old.

PROF. CLARA ELIOT, BARNARD ECONOMIST

Prof. Clara Eliot, who taught economics and statistics at Barnard College, University, for almost 40 years until her retirement in 1961, died Saturday in Palo Alto, Calif. She was 80 years old.

Rep. Thornton Quits Post on Key Panel

By MARJORIE HUNTER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Eighteen months ago, Representative Ray Thornton was catapulted to momentary fame as one of "the Unholy Alliance," a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats that helped shape the downfall of President Nixon.

Brothers Who Began Camp For Boys Die in Same Week

Myles S. and Andrew N. Friedman, founders of Camp Robin Hood for boys in Center Ossipee, N. H., both died last week.

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Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," Inc. 4076 Madison Ave. (at 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 7-3500

1976 Election-Year Spending Curtailed Assembly Plans 'Bread-and-Butter' Bills

SENATE GREENHOUSE
The New York Times
Jan. 18—Although the State Assembly has not yet opened its public hearings on the bills, the Legislature is expected to alternate between the Legislature and the Senate in the method to what goes with the fiscal crisis.

After the regular 1975 session ended last July, the Speaker's staff, headed by his secretary, Michael J. Del Giudice, looked ahead to the coming year and "realized that an approach based on economic reality, dealing with the individual as a taxpayer, consumer and worker, was the best approach in terms of both public policy and politics."

In a series of weekly meetings over the past month, Mr. Del Giudice and the 20 other members in the Speaker's planning group mapped out a tentative program schedule. Each of the 100 ideas was assigned a relative priority and turned over to an individual staff member for consultation with the committee chairman in that subject area, with a tentative draft of the bill due by a definite date.

Under "consumer affairs," for example, Randy Coppin of the program and committee staff was assigned to draft a bill on a program involving the labeling, dating and packaging of food by Jan. 30; on credit regulations by Feb. 15; on appliance repair regulations by March 1, and on warranties and loan agreements by April 1.

Mr. Del Giudice's staff will soon prepare even more detailed schedules with target dates for 12 key steps in the development of a bill. He identifies these steps as: (1) program memo on the proposal, (2) bill drafted, (3) party conference, (4) assignment of sponsors, (5) press release, (6) hearings, (7) bill filed, (8) referred to committee, (9) reported by committee, (10) floor action, (11) action in Senate and (12) final negotiations.

These timetables are then drawn in the form of flow charts, with boxes for each target date. The charts are revised weekly during the session, with the boxes colored in as the targets are met, so that the progress of the entire program can be assessed at a glance.

The inclusion of a subject on the charts at this point does not mean that a decision has been made on what approach to take. A medical malpractice bill, for example, has been given a "must" priority and assigned to Lloyd Nurick for bill-drafting.

Both program and political considerations go into such aspects as assigning a sponsor for a bill. Some Assemblymen express their interest in specific subjects and participate in the drafting. In other cases, Mr. Steingut's staff decides that a member would be helped in his home district by sponsoring a well-publicized bill.



Support Bicentennial quilt incorporates scenes of the city's history. It's 105 by 78 inches.

tennial Quilt to Go on Display

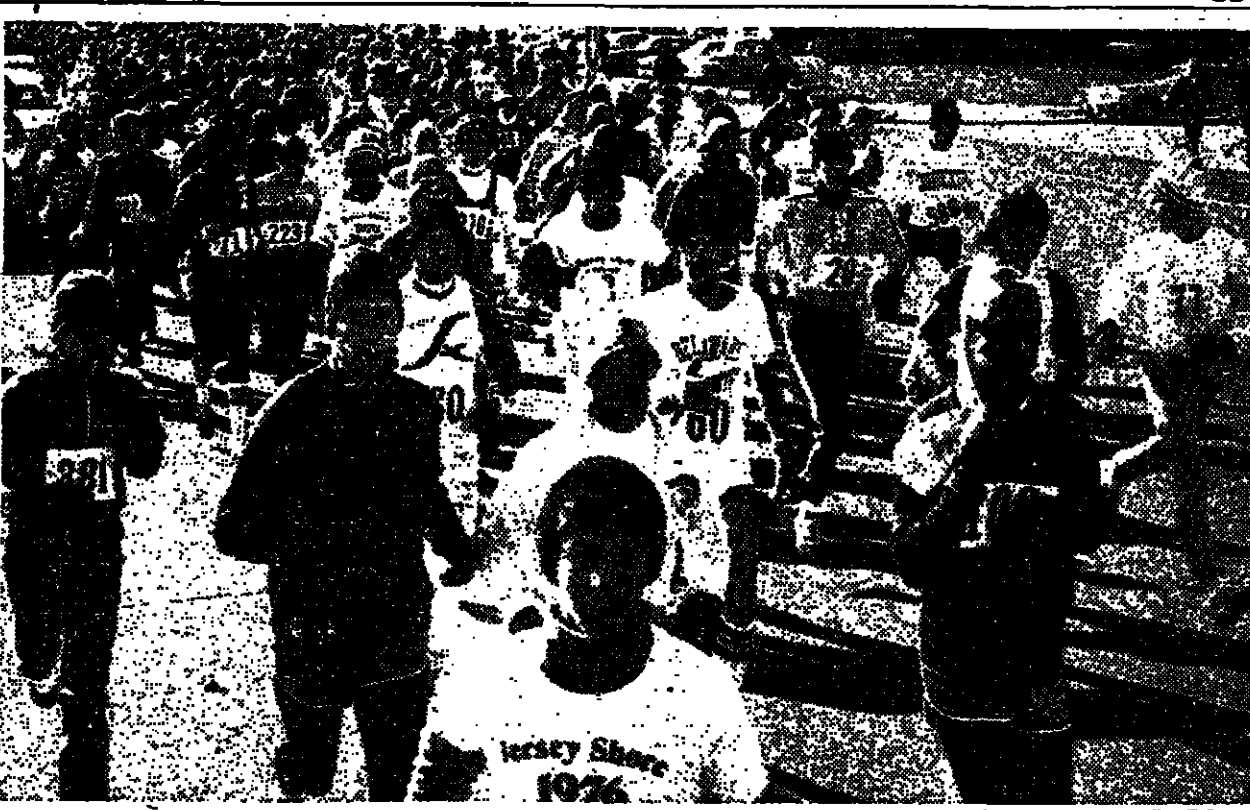
WESTPORT, Conn., Jan. 18—A Bicentennial quilt, hand-applied and on display tomorrow at the town library, is a \$2,000, 105-inch quilt, created by local amateurs, and is the making of months of planning. It illustrates the city's early history and religion, and are views of Long and the Saugerties waterways that served the early food and transportation.

Metropolitan Briefs

Ousted Teacher Seeks \$250,000
A Communist dismissed from his fifth-grade teaching position has sued the Plainfield, Conn., school board and superintendent for \$250,000 and reinstatement, charging he was the victim of a conspiracy. The suit filed in United States District Court in Hartford asserted the dismissal of Philip Burns "was the result of a combination or conspiracy under color of state law." Mr. Burns, a member of the Progressive Labor Party and a tenured teacher, was dropped by the school board on Dec. 17 on charges of incompetence and insubordination in connection with the distribution to pupils of letters praising communism.

Brooklyn Fire Damages 5 Homes
A four-alarm fire yesterday destroyed one three-story frame dwelling and damaged four adjoining ones in the Bushwick district of Brooklyn. The blaze started in the basement of the building at 1117 Halsey Street and spread rapidly to the houses at No. 1113, No. 1115, No. 1119 and No. 1121. The roof at 1117 Halsey Street collapsed, and firemen, working with difficulty in the cold, took two hours to control the blaze. About 50 occupants of the buildings had to be relocated.

From the Police Blotter:
A 40-year-old Queens woman who reportedly brandished a kitchen knife at her stepfather during a dispute stabbed her mother when she tried to intervene at her home 118-15 204th Street, Hollis, Queens. The injured woman, Maybell Graham, 56, died eight hours later in Queens General Hospital. Her daughter, Christine Foster of 109-04 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens, who has a record of drug arrests, was charged with homicide. Two gunmen pretending to be customers held up the Café Tavern at 30-01 35 Avenue, Long Island City, Queens, and then forced four women customers to disrobe. They also ordered eight men to put their wallets on the bar and then searched them. An undetermined amount of money was stolen. Anthony Valdez, 39, was arrested for the fatal shooting of Harold Morgan, 40, a security officer who worked for the city's Human Resources Administration, in the rear yard of the suspect's home at 260 Bergan Street in downtown Brooklyn.



Competitors in the Fifth Annual Jersey Shore Marathon loping through Asbury Park yesterday.

Caged Polar Bear Frets on Coldest Day

By MARY BREASTED
The polar bear in the Central Park Zoo was pacing up and down in its outdoor cage at mid-day yesterday like a nervous stockbroker, apparently feeling pent-up in its tiny, craggy prison.

Perhaps, too, it was thinking of home, because yesterday was the coldest day so far this winter and the coldest Jan. 18 in two years. For New Yorkers of another species, it was a good day to stay indoors.

Flying Boats on L.I.
On Long Island, where the wind-chill factor made it feel like Antarctica, boys fashioned home-made sails and sent themselves flying over the ice of Lake Ronkonkoma, imitating the ice boats, who were out in numbers.

where the sun, the glare of the pier and the curvature of the fence and the surrounding land made it pleasant to stand still and watch the skaters. Plenty of skaters there were, too, gaily trailing their scarves. But the rest of the park was empty.

Suburbanites, dependant on their cars, were bedeviled by sticky gear-shifts or the dreaded cold-weather battery failure. Central Park pretzel vendors stood stiff as sentries, waiting stoically for ice skaters with big appetites.

The temperature in the city was 6 degrees at 7:30 A.M., said the National Weather Service, and by noon it was all of 16. The Central Park thermometer was broken by vandals, not by the cold—but the weatherman said they had computed the city's temperature with the help of their La Guardia station.

City-dwellers were not sampling the real bite of the cold spell, though. Early Sunday morning in Saranac Lake, N.Y., in the heart of the Adirondacks, it was 43 below zero, and the mercury there never climbed above the zero mark all day.

On Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I., sailing on ice, by boat, and by improvisation, was popular.

Broadway Joe: Unshaggy Dog Story

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN
Broadway Joe is by no means a high-class pooch. In fact he is just a floppy-eared mutt, part beagle, part terrier, part spaniel and nobody knows what all else, and he has black and white splotches of short fur all over him and a pair of big, sad eyes or looking sorrowfully at people.

And many citizens in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., consider him to be nothing but a street-moaning stray, mainly because he is known as a great hand at snoring in doorways and lying round at restaurants to cadge handouts.

So it comes as somewhat of a shock to the citizens of Troy, N. Y., when Broadway Joe moves to suburbia and takes up a life of ease.

How this happens is nothing short of a miracle, considering Broadway Joe's appetite for trouble. It is his appetite, in fact, that first gets him into trouble. Day after day at restaurants, along Broadway in Troy, he cadges pork chops, shrimp and other tidbits until one day last spring he is found lying on his back on the sidewalk, and it is clear to one and all that he is sick.

A local vet says Broadway Joe is all muddled up with rich foods and has a kidney problem. This statement affects people on Broadway, who feel bad about doing out so many goodies to the mutt and so they take up a collection to pay his doctor bill. And Rose Coon, who runs a beauty parlor, takes him in while he recuperates.

All summer and fall, Broadway Joe makes his home at Rose's, sitting in the window and peering out with his big, sad eyes. But he does not seem at all happy inside, and Rose does not try to stop him when he decides to go back out on Broadway to beg his living again.

Winter is coming on, though, and life out on Broadway is by no means easy. People are not so generous with the tidbits anymore and the rock salt spread over the ice is beginning to eat at his paws. One cold night around Christmas time, Rose finds Broadway Joe shivering in the doorway of a bank. He is hungry and cold and, so far as Rose can tell, does not want to spend the night in the bank's doorway.

So, Rose takes him to the Jamrich Kennels nearby, and people there give him something to eat and a place to sleep, and they patch up his paws and say they will put him up for adoption. But



Broadway Joe and new owner, David DeMarco.

in spite of all the good treatment, it is soon plain that Broadway Joe does not like the kennel.

He howls every day and whimpers every night, and his keeper sits at his end as to what to do when, at last 13-year-old David DeMarco comes in, with his parents in search of a dog to adopt. It is love at first sight.

Nowadays, Broadway Joe lives in a big house at Mechanville, N. Y. He spends his days romping around a neighborhood loaded with other mutts and little kids, and he spends his nights sleeping at the foot of David's bed.

Police Raid Upsets Super Bowl Bettors At 3 Alleged Sites

Forty minutes before the kickoff of the Super Bowl game, 65 detectives raided alleged wirerooms in Brooklyn and on Long Island yesterday afternoon, interrupting what authorities described as a \$55-million-a-year sports gambling operation at the height of the betting frenzy.

At one location they'd already booked between \$7,000 and \$10,000 by the time we got there," said the Nassau County District Attorney, Dennis Dillon, whose Rackets Bureau coordinated the raids after a four-month investigation.

And after the raiding party arrived, Mr. Dillon said, Nassau County policemen took over the phones and booked \$2,000 more in Super Bowl bets before leaving with their suspects and evidence.

Sixteen persons were arrested in the raids, Mr. Dillon said that arrest warrants were obtained Friday after an investigation using court-authorized electronic eavesdropping.

Those arrested, none of whom was described as a major figure in the alleged ring, were charged with a variety of misdemeanor and felony gambling counts.

Mr. Dillon said that the three alleged wire rooms, including one in Brooklyn, were all private residences, with gambling operations taking place alongside normal family life.

"In one place," he said, "a suspect's mother was just putting on the pasta, and she asked the policemen to have some."

Instead they reportedly made their arrests and then left with alleged gambling records. The prosecutor said he hoped it would now be impossible for the alleged gamblers ever to figure out who won what in yesterday's betting.

Residents Battling a Shopping Complex At Queensboro Bridge as Problem-Prone

Plans for a \$2 million International Fair of food stores, movies, restaurants and hotels on the ground that the area was already too congested.

Last September the board voted to accept the project conditionally on a conceptual basis, but it reversed this decision last week after viewing further plans for the shopping center.

The board members believe it will include fast-food establishments, litter, pornographic movies and sidewalk blockage in an area that already has 10 movie houses, Bloomingdale's and Alexander's department stores and many quick eateries in the immediate three blocks.

New Hearings Sought
According to Manhattan's Borough President, Percy E. Sutton, the Board of Estimate will be asked to vote this Thursday to reopen hearings for alternative suggestions for the vacant city lot on Second Avenue between 58th and 59th Streets. The site is just across from the Roosevelt Island tramway.

The prospective developer, Lowell Harwood, who already owns 11,000 square feet contiguous to the area, has agreed to pay \$10,000 a year for 20 years from the date of occupancy for the 13,000-square-foot lot, part of which will be a public plaza. The community complains that the deal is "a steal."

"The city gave everything to the developer," said Calvin Holt, a director of the Association of East Side Communities

and owner of the Serendipity III restaurant at 225 East 60th Street.

But Mr. Harwood argues that he will be giving back to the community \$100,000 a year of amenities through an 8,000-square-foot landscaped public plaza in the northwest corner, the maintenance of the area and taxes. "I think I'm paying too much," he asserted.

3 Levels of Businesses
Mr. Harwood plans to build a shopping center, designed by Claude Samton, an architect, that would include two movie houses in the basement level, 25 cafeteria-style restaurants and "gourmet food boutiques" on the first floor and about a dozen craft and clothing shops on the second floor.

"This is already a high-density, overdeveloped area that is basically residential, with high-quality business," said Richard J. Egan, director of the Association of East Side Communities and owner of Environment Gallery at 205 East 60th Street. "They're going to suffocate us."

Open space in the area is only four square feet per person, compared with the Manhattan average of 75, according to a study by Walter Thabit Planning Consultant in Manhattan. Mr. Harwood said he hoped to draw customers from the Roosevelt Island tramway, which is projected to carry 1,500 people an hour. The tramway is scheduled to open the end of February.

Mr. Harwood and his lawyer, Abraham Lindenbaum, said there would be no fast-food franchises. They said they thought that members of the community opposed the mall plan because they were worried it would bring competition and "they are insecure what the mall will actually be like."

"We want quality international stores," Mr. Harwood

said. "I think there will be a lot of fun there."

Mr. Harwood said the plans included an inside terrace with room to seat 200 people from the restaurants, which would serve such items as Belgian waffles, steak shish-kebabs and "maybe hot dogs—but good ones."

"If the community wants me to serve on china plates, I'll use china plates," he added. "Of course, I'd rather use paper plates."

But the fact-food feud rages over the food boutiques, where customers will be able to buy cheeses and other delicacies to take out. "Fast food has never been defined," said Mr. Egan, "but we call it hand food, anything that can be taken out and produce litter."

Mr. Harwood said that there would be a special garbage area to keep the place clean and the food boutiques would be accessible from inside the building only.

Mr. Harwood also said that there would be room for people to wait inside the building for the movies, which would have a capacity of no more than 800 people. He also stipulated that there would be no pornographic films and that the community could pass on any movies considered questionable. The community contends that pornographic movie laws are unenforceable.

Previous plans for the city property, which has lain dormant for almost 15 years, had included widening Second Avenue to ease the heavy flow of traffic and creating an off-ramp for the Queensboro Bridge.

These plans have been scrapped, according to a spokesman for the Mayor's office, because of the city's economic squeeze.

Bank E. Cam...
The Funeral Co...

'21' Puts on Super Bowl Spread For 250 TV and Not TV Viewers



Watching Super Bowl at 21 were, from left, Joan Van de Maele, Cary Latimer Robinson, Billy Wright and Millicent Clark. They saw Terry Bradshaw (12) lead the Steelers to victory.



John and Pat Tigrett of Memphis and London watch in the Hunt Room. A doll in football garb hangs on the wall behind them.



Felix G. Rohatyn and Dorothy Feist view game

By ENID NEMY
What do you do if you're in New York and the Super Bowl is being played in Miami?

This year, some 250 affluent men and women, most of them at the top of whatever totem poles can be climbed in their fields, didn't even have to think twice. Their home away from home, the "21" Club, was open on a Sunday, for the first time in more than 35 years.

"It just seemed like a good idea," said Sheldon Tannen, vice president of "21." "Sunday is an unusual day in New York anyway, and there's little organized for people who want to be part of something."

Although the restaurant enclosed a notice of its Super Bowl brunch with its December billings, most of the bookings for the afternoon of viewing, eating and drinking came as a result of one friend telling another.

By the time the doors opened shortly after noon yesterday, more than 100 would-be participants willing to part with \$60 each had been turned away.

Crowded Conditions Avoided
"We didn't want it too crowded," said Mr. Tannen, who had arranged a buffet lunch in the downstairs bar and upstairs dining room, and a chili and hot dog wagon in the Hunt Room, theoretically reserved for serious viewers.

Although there were a number of women present, few of them were the traditional football wives who suffer while their husbands watch games.

"We're both football fans," said Pat Tigrett, who flew in from Memphis to meet her husband, John, who had just arrived from London. "I'm a wife who genuinely enjoys the game."

Mr. Tigrett, who represents Dr. Armand Hammer in Europe and is, as well, a partner of James Goldsmith, the chairman of Slater Walker, said he was betting on Dallas.

"Dallas and Pittsburgh are like David and Goliath," he said. "And who could bet on Goliath?"

"No one I go out with likes football," said Cary Latimer Robinson, a debutante of the year in the days when there were such things. "But I

grew up in Atlanta going to Georgia Tech games, and I lived in Miami and followed the Dolphins."

Mrs. Robinson's son, 15-year-old Billy Wright, who had come in from the Choate School for the weekend, was rooting for Dallas emotionally and Pittsburgh financially.

"I have \$1 on Pittsburgh," he said. "But I like Dallas." Gus Levy of Goldman Sachs and Company, wouldn't say how much money he had on Dallas, just that it was more than \$1, but "not much."

"I used to watch the game at home in bed," said Mr. Levy, who got himself up for the afternoon in a green blazer with the crest of the Burning Tree Club of Washington glittering on one pocket.

"This is a lot more fun," he said, as cheers resounded for a Dallas play.

Joan Van de Maele was one of the few women present without her husband.

"He's Belgian and he wasn't brought up with the sport," she explained. "He's at home and he's not even watching."

But another Belgian, Monique Foranberry, whose husband is assistant publisher of Time magazine, said she was fascinated, if puzzled, by the game.

"Why do you call it football when, aside from the kickoff, you do it with your hands?" she asked. "I ask this of a lot of people and nobody understands me."

Rohatyn a Loser

The so-called serious viewing in the Hunt Room wasn't quite serious enough for Mr. Fortinberry and David McConnell, an investment banker and former owner of the New England Patriots. They removed themselves to the nearby but deserted Winchester Room and watched in solitary splendor.

"There are no disturbances here," said Mr. McConnell, his eyes unwaveringly on the screen.

Lulu Duke identified herself as an ex-Miami resident and a Dolphin fan who was cheering for the Steelers. She won \$1 from her husband, Anthony Duke.

Eleven-year-old Douglas Duke didn't do as well. He thought he had a \$1 bet with his father, but was soon disabused of the notion.

"A dime is as high as I'll

go with him," said Mr. Duke, who alternated between watching the game and playing backgammon with his family.

Michael Burke, the president of Madison Square Garden, bet \$1 on the Steelers. His guest, Felix G. Rohatyn, took Dallas.

"It didn't bother me that my team lost," Mr. Rohatyn said as he handed over his \$1. "I'm so used to being involved with the underdogs." Mr. Rohatyn is chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, and had said earlier that he would contribute his money to the city if he won.

Money for the City

Mr. Burke said that not only would he contribute his winnings to the city, but also would add his own \$1 to it.

Nelson Saunders of Richmond, who flew in just to watch the game at "21" and planned to return home almost immediately afterward, was pleased at the result of the afternoon.

"I won \$1,000," said Mr. Saunders, who is president of Dominion Oxygen.

His pilot, Gilmore Beauchamp, was also returning richer than when he arrived. He won "a couple of hundred."

Robert A. Beck, the president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, was another winner of what he called "a minor sum."

DE GUSTIBUS

A Bouquet for the Pressure Cooker

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

A few columns back we spoke of the varieties and techniques for using bouquets garnis. A bouquet garni is simply an assortment of herbs and/or spices, tied together and added to soups, sauces, stews and so on to give flavor. A basic bouquet garni might consist of simply a few sprigs of parsley tied together or, in a more complicated sense, a few sprigs of parsley tied with thyme sprigs (when available), whole or broken bay leaves and so on.

Perhaps the most widely used composed bouquet garni is a split leek, into which is inserted sprigs of parsley and thyme, a bay leaf and peppercorns, all tied in a neat bundle and added to soups. We added that the components of many bouquets garnis (such as dried thyme, peppercorns, bay leaf) are frequently wrapped in a small cheesecloth bag to facilitate removal once a soup, sauce and so on is finished.

Numerous readers wrote to inform us of their personal method of containing such herbs and spices before adding them to the pot. Anna Dora Gross of Merion, Pa., recommended keeping a box of gauze bandages in the kitchen for this use.

"It is a simple thing, then," she said, "to have a clean square at hand already cut and ready to be tied around any selection of herbs."

Catherine Lott, Divis of Manhattan offered a suggestion that was duplicated several times in other letters.

Her Better Way, as she calls it: "A garden-variety tea infuser ball with chain. It leaves no apparent metallic taste, and it's a cinch to fill to the brim even with ground herbs and spices. Placed dead center in a pressure cooker, Dutch oven, or soup kettle, it's a cinch to drain by suspending a long-enough spoon across the pot's diameter. The contents are then tossed away, and a swish with paper toweling readies it for handwashing or suspension from a dishwasher rack. I do, of course, keep another for tea."

"I dislike later probing for bay leaves, so they too ride in the tea infuser. Time is saved, always nice, and nothing is lost, cleanup is easy. Save cheesecloth for its valuable straining functions!"

Needless to say, a tea strainer would be recommended for small, compact ingredients of a given bouquet garni such as peppercorns, thyme and bay leaves. Not for leeks.

In a recent column we gave details for making preserved goose. It is preferably made with all goose fat, but we stated that lard would be an acceptable substitute. We might have added that leftover goose fat is excellent for frying potatoes.

In reply to that article, Dr. Rochelle Pudowski-Naidich of Manhattan wrote to note:

"Quite recently I subscribed a recipe for d'ole, suggesting it if not enough good available. I wanted to know that rendered is sold by the Dutch restaurant at 1382 Avenue C."

"I am also enclosing a recipe for a Czech dish given to me by a patient. It is easy to make and tasty."

BAKED PORK APPLES WITH CAI

1 onion, thinly sliced
3 McIntosh or green apples, peeled, cored and sliced
1 tablespoon honey
1 tablespoon caraway seeds
8 pork chops, trimmed
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
1 to 2 tablespoons mustard
1/2 cup water, approximately

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.

2. In a large baking dish (13-by-9-by-2-inch, if possible) scatter the onion slices over the bottom. Cover with the sliced apples. Sprinkle with the honey and caraway seeds over the apples.

3. Season the chops with salt and pepper to taste. Spread lightly with mustard.

Arrange the chops on top of the apples. Cover the dish with a single layer of parchment paper, slightly overlapping the edges. Bake for one hour.

When golden brown, remove the dish from the oven. Let the liquid accumulate for one-half hour. Serve with buttered noodles.

Yield: Eight servings

For One Night, Therapists and Patients Freely Associate

By NAN ROBERTSON

There wasn't room enough on the couch, even sitting up, for all the therapists, the therapist-of-honor's therapist, the therapist's patients, her 72-year-old mother and her 8-year-old daughter, who became "cherished models of feminine assertiveness" without benefit of therapy.

The guests were breaking all the rules of psychiatric apartheid by mingling at a wine-and-cheese party last week in a West Side apartment to celebrate the publication of "Notes of a Feminist Therapist" by Elizabeth Friar Williams.

The author admitted that what she was doing was naughty yet nice, just this once. "I am very self-discussing and I love my patients but I don't ordinarily socialize with them," she said. "Almost all were delighted to come, including some whose case histories had been discussed under fictitious names in the book. Swelling their ranks were therapists of eclectic, Gestalt, behavioral, Sullivan and Freudian persuasions, about a dozen of them feminists."

Mrs. Williams ecstatically greeted her own bearded, balding therapist, Daniel Rosenblatt (Gestalt); her mother, Carolyn Loeb Boasberg, a pioneer lawyer among women who took a train from the West Coast for the occasion ("Why did you have to put so many dirty words in your book?"); and alternately hugged and introduced her daughter, Florence.

One of the most gregarious souls at the party was Sam Julty, who sported a turtleneck, beads and a vaseotomy lapel pin—a broken circle with an arrow jutting out from it. Mr. Julty confided rapidly that he was writing a book called "Men's Bodies, Men's Selves," teaching "The Images of Masculinity" at New York University,

was a feminist, a cat-lover and an expert on automobiles.

"I'm in the area of sexuality," he announced. "Who isn't?" said another party-goer.

Mr. Rosenblatt, Mrs. Williams' therapist, was radiant over the critical reception of his new book, "Opening Doors," in which he came through to The New York Times reviewer as both "one of the world's most unprejudiced people" and a strong personality.

He is now in the throes of two more books for children and plans to collaborate with Mrs. Williams on a third, for adults, about sexuality.

He also runs a smoked-chicken business.

Another guest was Carol Gordon, one of the co-founders, three years ago, of the New York Association of Feminist Therapists. "I don't want to talk about anything serious right now," she shouted amid the rising din.

Barbara Suter, Dale Bernstein, Betsy Aigen and Joanne Brannon, feminist therapists all, tried earnestly to discuss the subject despite the uproar.

Mrs. Brannon, 37, a social worker by training, put it the most simply: "I do therapy and I'm a feminist."

She also has stayed married, to a psychologist, for nine years. "It's really quite radical," she said, giggling.

The guest-of-honor, Mrs. Williams, now 44, has been twice wed, twice divorced, has a grown son as well as her little daughter and is going into the fifth year of a "wonderful love relationship" with a man who is married to somebody else.

"If there's any message I want to get across to women

it is that middle age is marvelous," she said. "I've never looked or felt better."

In her first chapter, titled "What is Feminist Therapy?" she defines the practitioner as one who helps a woman to "examine how she learned from the culture the behaviors and emotions expected of her as a 'normal' woman" that may frustrate her fulfillment.

Mrs. Brannon said the two kinds of people she would like most to see read Mrs. Williams' book are "women going into therapy and therapists who don't know much

about feminists or feminine issues."

Mrs. Aigen who, like Mrs. Williams, has an unusually high proportion of male patients (one-third to the author's one-half), said she shared information about "divorce, abortion, climaxes, masturbation — issues not shared by therapists before the feminist movement."

Freudian Theories
Miss Suter was asked: "How could a Freudian be a feminist therapist?" Her answer was: "I don't know."

Miss Bernstein conceded readily that many of Freud's theories were based on sexism, including the belief that women should resolve their "penis envy" through identification with their husbands and sons. "But current Freudians don't cling to those ideas with the same tenacity they used to," she said.

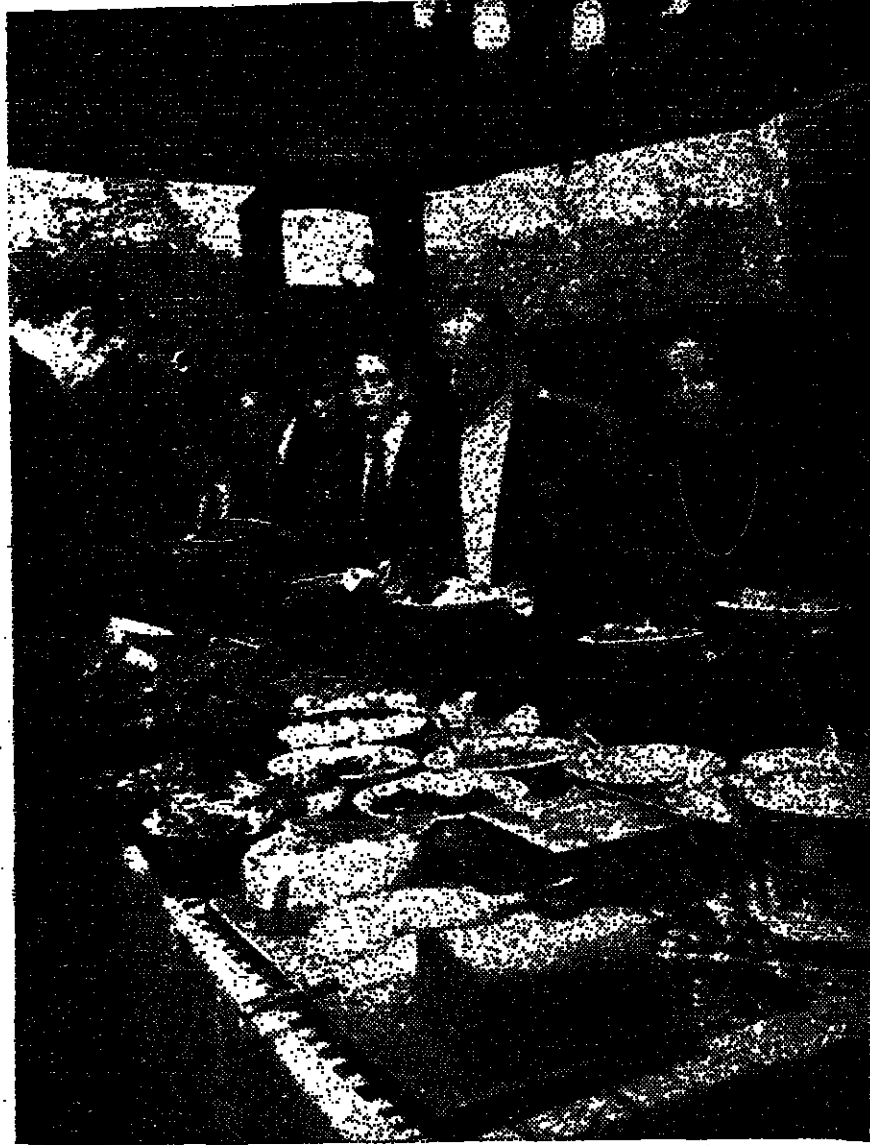
Regardless of their backgrounds, the feminist therapists agreed that they wanted to free both men and women from the burdens of male-female stereotypes and explore new ways of giving women a sense of self-worth.

Mrs. Williams guessed that there were now about 300 feminist therapists practicing in New York City, not more than a dozen of them male. "It's very difficult for a man to become a feminist and unlearn deeply ingrained attitudes," she said.

One deeply ingrained attitude in the world of psychotherapy — watching the clock — was ignored by everybody at last Thursday night's party. They went on talking at one another about absolutely everything until 10 P.M., two hours after the last of them should have left.



Elizabeth Friar Williams, author of "Notes of a Feminist Therapist," with her therapist and daughter



Under television sets mounted on the walls, patrons helped themselves to food. Anthony Drexel Duke and his wife, Lily, select salad; their 14-year-old son, Barclay, 14, and Douglas, 11, are with them.

But, as with many, it was a mixed blessing. His emotions, he said, had been with Dallas.

Dorothy Feist, his host's wife, said she hadn't even known which team was which when she started the day.

"But my husband played football and he's an avid fan," she said. (Mr. Feist is president of Feist & Feist real estate and chairman of World Scouting).

She continued: "I act as though I'm concerned and interested because he's a perfect husband."

Although the club was punctuated with color television sets in almost every corner of every room, Helen Harvie and Frank Pedlow managed to avoid most of them. They spent most of their time in the downstairs bar, one of the few areas without a set.

"We're just here because it seemed like the thing to do," said Mr. P. lawyer. Monique Van Vo, actress-singer, could not up her mind whether the fun thing to do was to visit friends or to visit friends with her. "I'm wondering here," she said, "along, visiting with and trying to avoid it on the television."

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الاصحاح الثاني

Cancer Clues Found in 'High-Risk' Study

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

view of cancer risk factors," said Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni Jr. of the institute's epidemiology branch, in preface.

"There is increasing recognition that the identification of high risk groups provides a key to the ultimate reduction of cancer incidence and mortality," he said.

Once identified, high risk groups can sometimes be helped through surveillance, early detection, treatment and preventive measures. The clues they offer to the causes and nature of cancer are valuable to research.

The volume, entitled "Persons at High Risk of Cancer," is published by Academic Press, New York. It is based on a conference sponsored by the institute and the American Cancer Society held little more than a year ago. In answer to a query, Dr. Fraumeni, editor of the volume, said the contributions to it had been updated since the meeting and were believed to represent the current state of scientific knowledge of cancer risk factors. About 90 scientists from many institutions here and abroad contributed.

One contributor said that more cancers could probably be ascribed to genetic factors than to recognized environmental agents. Of the more than 1,000 known genetic abnormalities in man that each involve only a single gene, about 9 percent sometimes have cancerous or pre-cancerous manifestations. Other susceptibilities to cancer are believed to be based on multiple genetic factors.

In many instances a type of cancer will be judged hereditary in some of its cases, in others not. For example, the volume said about 3 percent of breast cancers in women could be termed hereditary. The rest are of unknown cause.

Another chapter noted that it was among the environmental factors that the best current hopes of prevention often lay. It was estimated that between one-third and one-quarter of all cancer deaths were avoidable either through prevention or earlier diagnosis.

Alcohol-Tobacco Link Strong
A summary chapter described the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer as still the strongest case for the importance of chemical factors in the causes of human cancer.

It said that chemical causation of cancer was also believed to be an important aspect of air pollution, but that many uncertainties surrounded this issue.

Some evidence was cited showing the combination of cigarette smoking and alcohol use produced a great excess of cancers over what would be expected from either factor alone.

Proved or suspected links between some drugs and cancer were noted, with the comment that this is a subject on which more study is urgently needed.

Radiation, some industrial chemicals and some viruses as well as other infections were also described as either known or suspected cancer risk factors. For most cancers it is widely believed that the causes are multiple. No virus has yet been proved to cause cancer.

Although many different high risk groups are known, the presumption is that others remain to be found. At present, Dr. Fraumeni said, the known high risk groups account for only a small percentage of all cancers other than lung cancer. As more risk factors are brought to light and analyzed, he added, man's understanding of the total puzzle of cancer will increase.

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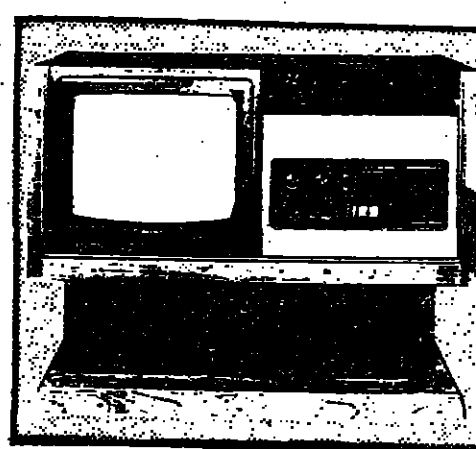
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Deborah Abramson Is Wed to Lawyer

Deborah Ellen Abramson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Abramson of Flushing, Queens, was married yesterday afternoon to Norman Taub Corenthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Corenthal of Brooklyn.

Rabbi Irwin Feldman performed the ceremony at the Terrace on the Park, Flushing. The bride, a cum laude graduate of Brandeis University, received a J.D. degree from the New York University School of Law. She is with the children's litigation service of the city's Department of Social Services. Her parents are psychotherapists.

Mr. Corenthal graduated from Columbia College and the Cornell School of Law. He is law secretary to Judge Linton F. Coon of the State Court of Claims. His father is a supervisor with the Board of Education, and his mother is an artist.

Joseph Papp Marries Gail Merrifield Here

Gail Merrifield was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph Papp, producer of the New York Shakespeare Festival, for which she is in charge of the script and play-reading department. Justice Samuel J. Silverman of the State Supreme Court performed the ceremony in the bridegroom's apartment.

Mr. Papp, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Papirofsky of Brooklyn, has previously been married and divorced three times. His father was a trunk maker. The bride, who has also been married and divorced, is the daughter of Richard Merrifield of Keene, N.H., and Gladys Merrifield of New York, editors and authors.

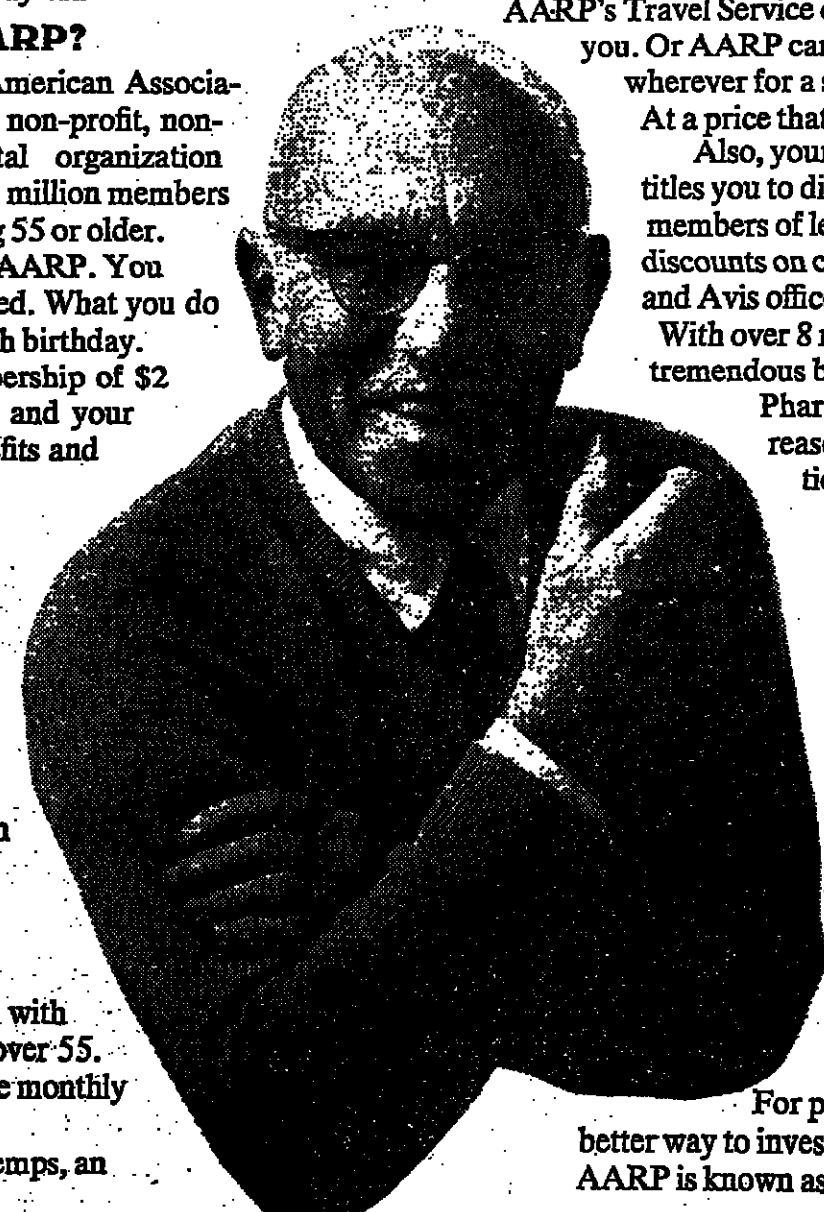
REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

A 67-year-old man talks about how age becomes an advantage once you reach 55.

"It wasn't until I turned 55 that I became eligible to make one of the best investments I've ever made. Two dollars for a membership in AARP. It's been 12 years now, and I still can't believe how that membership continues to pay off."

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The Services:
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Mr. Peter McNulty

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Oregon State New Favorite in Pacific-8

By SAM GOLDAPER

An Oregon State basketball news release last summer read: "The pros have signed our star, Lonnie Shelton. It has really hurt our chances, so delete his name from the roster. We'll have a respectable team, but will be lacking board strength."

The 6-foot-8-inch Shelton, lured by a big-money pro contract, signed with the Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association. A few weeks later he changed his mind, returned the \$10,000 in front money he had received and asked to play again for Oregon State.

Contending he was not a pro, Shelton backed up his history-making change of mind with a lawsuit against the national Collegiate Athletic Association and Oregon State. He won that court action and three subsequent appeals by the N.C.A.A. which had claimed he was a pro.

With the powerful, quick Shelton at center, the Beavers have become the Pacific-8 Conference giant. Last week they battered the University of California, Los Angeles, the national champion, by 17 points and Saturday night toppled Washington from the unbeaten ranks, 72-70. Shelton scored 20 points against U.C.L.A. and his 6-foot jump shot with eight seconds re-

maining, handed the sixth-ranked Huskies their first loss in 15 games. Shelton's winning basket nullified two free throws by Clarence Ramsey that enabled Washington to tie the game with 18 seconds left. Shelton scored 23 points.

With Shelton averaging 23

College Basketball Roundup

points and 10 rebounds, Oregon State, the only unbeaten team in the Pac-8 (4-0), has emerged the favorite to dethrone U.C.L.A. as the conference champion. Since the Beavers last won the conference title in 1965-66, U.C.L.A. has dominated the Pac-8 and college basketball.

U.C.L.A., which stretched its homecourt winning streak to 83 games by defeating California, 80-71, gets another crack at Oregon State on Feb. 19 at the Bruins' home court, Pauley Pavilion.

With Washington losing, Indiana, Nevada, Las Vegas and Rutgers remain the only unbeaten teams in the nation's top 20. First-ranked Indiana won its 14th game, its fifth in the Big Ten by overwhelming Illinois, 83-55. Lou Henson, the Illinois coach, wasn't startled by the awesome Hoosier power.

"Every team has weaknesses," said Henson, "but it would take a long time by some real experts to find Indiana's weaknesses. I defi-

nately think they deserve their No. 1 ranking. Indiana is every bit the club I thought it was—a very fine offensive team, tough on the boards and strong defensively."

After tomorrow night the Big Ten will have only one leader. The Hoosiers play

Purdue, which won its fourth league game Saturday night, beating Ohio State, 84-69. Indiana-Purdue games, an intrastate rivalry, always have ranked as high-pitched emotional affairs even when the conference lead was not at stake and neither school had an outstanding record.

Nevada, Las Vegas, playing an independent this season, has more victories (18) than any team in the nation. The Rebels, led by Eddie Owens's 28 points, outscored New Mexico, 80-73.

Phil Sellers became the leading scorer in Rutgers' history as the Scarlet Knights ran over Bucknell, 105-82, for their 13th triumph. Sellers scored 19 points, 14 in the first half, and brought his four-season total to 2,047 points, two more than Bob Lloyd's of Rutgers mark, set in three varsity seasons.

St. John's, the other half of the powerful metropolitan area tandem, recovered from a 7-point deficit early in the second half and beat Villa-

nova, 57-53, for its 13th victory in 14 games.

Tennessee's Southeastern Conference opponents are quickly learning that if Ernie Grunfeld does not beat them, Bernard King will. A week ago Grunfeld scored 43 points in the Vol's overtime victory over Kentucky, and Saturday King made 43 points and grabbed 20 rebounds in the 83-84 victory over Florida. The triumph knocked the Gators out of a share of the conference lead.

Third-ranked and once-beaten Marquette scored the first 13 points and built a 20-point lead, then held off a furious Pittsburgh rally before defeating the Panthers, 73-69, for its 11th triumph.

At McGuire, the Marquette coach, blamed himself for his team's lapse.

"I made a big mistake in the first half," said McGuire. "I used too many subs. We got a 20-point lead and let them come back to 14 at the half. That's not a Marquette trait."

Pittsburgh had rallied to within 62-56 with fewer than five minutes left. The teams then exchanged baskets until the final minute when free throws by Zuton Lee and Jerome Whitehead and a 3-point play by Whitehead with 13 seconds remaining clinched the victory.

Seventh-ranked North Carolina, which had to stage a last-minute rally Saturday for an 89-87 victory over Duke, was beaten last night by North Carolina State, 88-67. Al Green's free throw decided the game. He was fouled by John Kuester with two seconds remaining. It was the first Atlantic Coast Conference loss in five games for the Tar Heels, and their second in 14 games overall.

Saturday's College Results

BASKETBALL	
2. Peay 59	Missouri 73
3. Iowa 120	North Carolina 88
4. Illinois 89	Ohio State 84
5. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
6. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
7. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
8. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
9. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
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12. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
13. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
14. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
15. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
16. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
17. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
18. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
19. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71
20. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71

BASKETBALL	
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BASKETBALL	
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60. Iowa 77	Wisconsin 71

Sports Today

BASKETBALL	
Niagara at St. Peter's (Television-Channel 9, 8 P.M.)	
Detroit at Iowa 8 P.M.	

College Basketball

AT ST. PETER'S CHANNEL 9, 8 P.M.	
10-Wisconsin	1-Suffolk
11-Iowa	2-Surrey
12-Iowa	3-Durham
13-Iowa	4-Nottingham
14-Iowa	5-Cardiff
15-Iowa	6-Exeter
16-Iowa	7-Reading
17-Iowa	8-Barnsley
18-Iowa	9-Sheff. Wed.
19-Iowa	10-Sheff. Sat.
20-Iowa	11-Sheff. Sun.
21-Iowa	12-Sheff. Mon.
22-Iowa	13-Sheff. Tue.
23-Iowa	14-Sheff. Wed.
24-Iowa	15-Sheff. Thu.
25-Iowa	16-Sheff. Fri.
26-Iowa	17-Sheff. Sat.
27-Iowa	18-Sheff. Sun.
28-Iowa	19-Sheff. Mon.
29-Iowa	20-Sheff. Tue.
30-Iowa	21-Sheff. Wed.

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Steelers Defeat Cowboys, 21-17, and Take Super Bowl Again



Swann of Steelers running past Mark Washington of Cowboys in the fourth quarter to score the winning touchdown on a 64-yard pass from Terry Bradshaw.

Swann, Worried by Injury, Calls His First Catch Biggest

AVE ANDERSON
to The New York Times
Jan. 18 — Lynn Swann was hospitalized with a concussion two weeks ago in Pittsburgh's Super Bowl X victory. He kept passing in practice yesterday, he accumulated a total of 161 yards on only four catches and the winning touchdown in the Steelers' victory yesterday. Swann felt stiff, I couldn't catch. I had no concentration," said Terry Swann, the Steelers' quarterback.

touchdown play after three earlier catches, two of them spectacular, for 32, 53 and 12 yards. He was named the game's most valuable player by Sport magazine. "I couldn't have played a week ago," Swann said. "But once I felt all right yesterday, I thought I'd be all right for the game. When a ball-player is hurt, it's like falling off a horse. You question yourself until you play again. I wanted to have a good game for myself."

had to be scared about coming across the middle. But if a player ever thinks about his last injury, he's washed up." When the Steelers eliminated the Oakland Raiders in the American Football Conference title game in Pittsburgh, Swann was knocked unconscious by George Atkinson after Jack Tatum had jarred him. As floppy as a rag doll, he was carried to the locker room, then hospitalized. "I was in there two nights," said the 6-foot, 180-pound wide receiver. "I didn't practice all that week because the doctor told me that cold weather is bad for a concussion. And this week he was shining lights in my eyes, checking my stability, but I felt all right. I sleep extremely well all week."

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

third of Staubach's passes. He had no choice but to risk these passes in the second half because the Steeler defense had proved impenetrable to any other means of attack. That defensive unit has been the heart of the Pittsburgh team and it was tested to the utmost by Staubach and his clever companions right to the end. The Steelers thus won the Super Bowl, the championship game of the National Football League, for the second season in a row. This was the 10th Super Bowl game, which matches the champions of the American and National Conferences. Two other teams had won consecutive Super Bowl contests, the Green Bay Packers, 1967 and 1968, and the Miami Dolphins, 1973 and 1974.

Blocked Kick Key Play
A lot of action, strategy and heroism was packed into the final quarter, which had a variety of elements seldom produced in 15 minutes of a football game. The Steelers, trailing 10-7, scored 14 points in that period on a safety, two field goals and a touchdown. And the Cowboys got 7 back two minutes before the end.

The key play was a blocked kick. Reggie Harrison, a Steeler reserve running back who plays on the special teams, blocked a punt by Mitch Hoopes at the Dallas 9. The ball hit Harrison in the face and bounced backward so hard it went all the way out of the Dallas end zone. The ruling in such cases is a safety, giving the attacking team 2 points. That made the score 16-9, Dallas still ahead. The Cowboys then had to execute a free kick from their 20-yard line and Hoopes punted 50 yards. But a good return is easy on free kicks and Mike Collier of the Steelers raced back to the Cowboy 45.

Seven plays later the Steelers were on the Dallas 20 and Roy Gerela kicked a 36-yard field goal to put Pittsburgh ahead for the first time, 12-10, with 8 minutes 41 seconds to play. Gerela earlier had missed field-goal attempts of 36 and 33 yards. Tom Landry, the Dallas coach, said: "The blocked punt changed the momentum."

Red Smith

A Man Named Booby Harrison

MIAMI, Jan. 18—More than three minutes into the fourth quarter, the Dallas Cowboys led the football champions of the professional world, 10-7, but the raging defensive unit of the Pittsburgh Steelers had them pinned down on their own 16-yard line, fourth down with 13 yards to go. Chuck Noll, the Pittsburgh coach, called for the rush the Steelers save for just such moments. They put 10 men on the line of scrimmage with Reggie Harrison and Dave Brown playing over the Dallas center. Harrison, a running back who plays behind Franco Harris and helps out on the special teams, lined up just to the right of the center's left shoulder, with Brown a step back to his right. Harrison charged first, aiming for the outside shoulder of the foremost blocking back. If he turned the blocker outside, Brown would slant in underneath. Instead, the blocker stood in Harrison's path, so Reggie ran right over him. The next thing he saw was Mitch Hoopes, the punter, taking his first step. "I had my hands up like this on his second step," Harrison said. He demonstrated with arms up, crossed at the wrists, palms out. "He wasn't gonna kick that ball." "I don't know where the ball hit me," Harrison said. "I thought I blocked it with my arms but my tongue is split down the middle and I think it hit me in the mouth. It didn't hurt much." He opened his mouth wide, showing a red stripe down a pink tongue.

The ball bounced through the end zone for a 2-point safety that many believe turned Super Bowl X around. It cut the Dallas lead to 10-9, and minutes later the Steelers were in front to stay.

Harrison, though, didn't know he had scored, and that could explain why his friends on the Steelers call him "Booby." "I was yellin' and screamin' so when I went to the bench," he said, "I didn't realize we got any points. We were losing and we were supposed to win and I got so messed up in my head. Next thing I remember we were lining up to kick off and the scoreboard said 12 to 10." [In the meantime Roy Gerela had kicked a field goal.] "I said to Jimmy Allen, 'what happened?'"

Home With God
"Franco and a lot of the players think your play turned the game around," Harrison was told. "I'm glad they feel that way," he said, "but I don't think so. After that, Mike Wagner made an interception and then there were them catches by Lynn Swann. No, I'd never take the credit."

Harrison played football in high school, in Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, in the University of Cincinnati and in the National League with the St. Louis Cardinals before he joined the Steelers last year, yet never in his life had he blocked a kick before today. "I'm home now with God and my teammates," he said. "I made an address in the team chapel this morning because I had to relate to my teammates. The troubles I had last year—picked up on a concealed weapon charge, we had a miscarriage. I had all ups and downs in St. Louis and then I was away from football for five weeks before Coach Noll picked me up off the street and took me to the Super Bowl. That was \$23,500. I had drifted away, and a year ago today I asked God to come into my life."

The concealed weapon charge was a mistake. Booby's other troubles were plain hard luck. He is thickest, thick-legged, with a sweet smile and a soft way of speech, a family man less than two weeks past his 26th birthday. St. Louis made him a ninth-round draft choice in 1974 but let him go in the final cut that reduced the squad to the 47-man limit. A few days later the Cardinals called him back and kept him through the third game of the regular season.

Just Call Him Rad
"Eddie Moss had been hurt and when he got better they decided they'd rather have him," he said. "Not that he's a better runner than me, he isn't. But things had been tough in St. Louis. The apartment where we lived was on Lindell Boulevard below Grand, kind of a rough neighborhood, and my wife was a nurse's aid and didn't get home from work until 11 o'clock at night."

64-Yard Scoring Pass To Swann Caps Victory

It cost us 5 points and that was the difference." Landry also said: "That Lynn Swann was really something. He made two big catches," when he was covered. The coach thus cited the Pittsburgh wide receiver, who caught four passes for 161 yards, scored one touchdown, was given the game ball, the traditional symbol of victory, and also was voted the game's outstanding player.

Grossman, the tight end, for a touchdown that tied the score, 7-7. Swann's second catch was the game's gem. It was a 64-yard touchdown play, Bradshaw's pass covering 59 yards in the air. That was the Steeler's final score, giving them a 21-10 lead and putting victory out of the reach of the Texas team. Swann certainly was covered well on both plays. Mark Washington, the cornerback,

the Steelers took a risk and got away with it.

They had fourth down and 9 to go at the Dallas 41 with 88 seconds left. They chose not to punt and made 2 yards, turning the ball over to the Cowboys, who had just scored to trail by 21-17. But Dallas had no more time-outs to stop the clock and the time did run out after five plays.

Chuck Noll, the Pittsburgh coach, explained that he elected not to punt because he feared the chance of a disastrous blocked kick, the Cowboy rush having come close all afternoon. Also, he didn't think there would be enough for Dallas to go 61 yards to score a touchdown. "If all they needed was a field goal to tie or win, we'd have punted," said Noll.

He also knew the Cowboys had not been going anywhere against his defense. They had gained only 28 yards in the second half and were never in Pittsburgh territory until they had fallen behind by 11 points.

Staubach did manage an 80-yard drive at the end but it was too little, too late. Drew Pearson, who made the first score on a beautiful 29-yard touchdown pass from Staubach, said: "They shut everything down on us in the second half and got away from us."

The Cowboys indeed tried hard. They had dazzling sets of formations and plays, including the shotgun formation for Staubach in every long-yardage passing situation. Mike Wagner, the Steeler safety, was certainly fascinated. He said: "These games are so interesting, so calculated. They gave us a good run for our money today."

"Pittsburgh is the best," said Staubach. The Steelers dropped him seven times while he was trying to pass (a Super Bowl record) for losses totaling 42 yards and intercepted three of his passes. The Cowboys' net yardage passing was 102 on 15 completions of 24 attempts for an average per pass play of only 5.4. The Pittsburgh figure was 9.0, mostly attributable to Swann, as Bradshaw completed 9 of 19 attempts for a modest 209 total. The Steelers fired their Cannon, Franco Harris, at the Cowboys 27 times. Dallas did not reel. The 230-pound



Drew Pearson scores for Dallas in the first quarter.

fullback gained only 82 yards or just 3.0 a carry. The Cowboys kept him out of the end zone and stopped him numerous times on third down.

The defensive players on both sides were outstanding. The hardest hitters were Jack Lambert, the Steeler middle linebacker, and Cliff Harris, the pugnacious Cowboy safety.

Harris and D. D. Lewis, the linebacker, knocked Bradshaw out on the blitz and if they had reached him a split second sooner he never would have got the touchdown pass off to Swann.

Steelers Alert to Play
Another play that said it all was an intercepted pass by Wagner in the final quarter, which led to Gerela's second field goal and a 15-10 Pittsburgh lead.

Drew Pearson, the steady receiver, was the intended receiver. He started the play as a man-in-motion, running from the outside toward the scrimmage line and then cutting sharply across the middle of the Pittsburgh secondary once Staubach had the ball. That was the play on which the Cowboys had first scored with Pearson wide open on a beautiful 29-yard touchdown pass production. This time the Steeler secondary closed like a claw. Three defenders were around Pearson and Wagner stole the ball. "That's been our bread-and-butter play all year," said Pearson. "This was the first time it didn't work." That was a suitable epitaph for a fine football game.



Chuck Noll, Steelers' coach, helps carry Jim Allen off the field after the game.

Miller, a Rookie, Golf Victor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 18
Bob Miller, a long-shot layoff in his second event, ignored the pressure, carded a 67 and scored a two-stroke victory in the Phoenix open tournament. He had a total of 268 holes, 16 under par and finished 6,726 in the Phoenix Country Club.

"I'm not really that sorry about it," Miller said. "It had to happen sometime. I wanted to win, of course, but I never really got myself motivated. In a way, I'm almost glad it's over." Miller collected \$6,150, leaving him \$5,998 away from becoming the game's ninth \$1 million winner. Roger Maltbie, the 1975 rookie of the year and the leader through the first three rounds here, managed to salvage second place with a final-round 70 and a 270 total.

Le Trevino once came within a single shot of the lead, but faded badly in the stretch and dropped to a tie for third at 29, on a par-71 final round. He was tied with Jim Simons, who had a 69, Bruce Lietzka, 67, and Rod Curt, 65. Gilder, of Corvallis, Ore., a 25-year-old former student at nearby Arizona State, was trailed by a big, enthusiastic gallery of friends and former neighbors in his round.

Namath Wants Rams

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Joe Namath said today he would like to be traded to the Los Angeles Rams. The Jets' quarterback, here for the Super Bowl, was interviewed on the CBS 90-minute pregame television show. Asked if he was going to be traded to the Rams, Namath replied: "I hope so. I'd like to go somewhere else, especially with a contender." Namath, who led the Jets to Super Bowl victory in 1969, said the Jets were on a youth movement and he was uncertain whether he would fit into their plans. The Jets had a 3-11 won-lost record in 1975, finishing last in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

Namath, who led the Jets to Super Bowl victory in 1969, said the Jets were on a youth movement and he was uncertain whether he would fit into their plans. The Jets had a 3-11 won-lost record in 1975, finishing last in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

Continued on Page 38, Column 5

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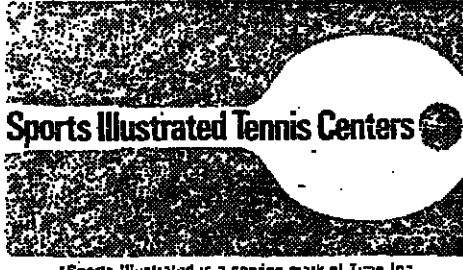


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No Kick U.S. College Football Scores Big in Tok

Defended By Noll

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Coach Chuck Noll of Pittsburgh was direct in describing why he elected to have the Steelers run the ball, instead of punt, on fourth down with 1 minute 28 seconds to play. The play turned the ball over to Dallas on the Cowboys' 38-yard line.

"They were out of timeouts," Noll said. "They needed a touchdown, and we thought we could hold them." He said he didn't want to take a chance on a blocked punt that would have given the Cowboys good field position with the Steelers leading by 4 points. But if Noll sounded positive after the Steelers held on to win the Super Bowl, 21-17, some of his players did not.

"I think maybe it would have been better to punt," said Ray Mansfield, the center. "But what the heck, we won."

Rocky Bleier, who picked up two yards on the controversial last-quarter play when the Steelers needed nine for a first down, said he was surprised when the backup quarterback, Terry Hanratty, called his number. "I don't know what Chuck's think on that was," Bleier said of Noll. "But when Hanratty called my number, I thought, 'Well, I'm not the biggest back, or the fastest...'"

Hanratty entered the game late in the fourth quarter after Terry Bradshaw suffered a concussion when he was sacked up on a long touchdown bomb to Lynn Swann. Bradshaw left the field before the end of the game. He also suffered a concussion in Pittsburgh's playoff victory over Oakland.

Reggie Harrison, who blocked the punt that resulted in the fourth-quarter safety that started the Steeler comeback, said he suffered a split tongue on the play. "I guess I got it with my mouth, I guess I took it in the face," he said, sticking his tongue out at writers to show a gash running from front to back.

Another Steeler star was injured in the game. Roy Gerela, who kicked two fourth-quarter field goals, disclosed he had suffered badly bruised ribs on the opening kickoff. The 5-9, 170-pound Gerela, the smallest man on the Steelers, drove the Cowboys' Tom Henderson out of bounds to save a touchdown after a reverse.

"I got the ribs banged up pretty bad on the opening kickoff," he explained. "They were hurting me really bad and I think that's why I blew that first field goal. I didn't approach the ball right. I knew it was going to hurt and I just didn't drive the ball the way I normally do."



Chuck Muncie of California smiling moments before he received flowers from girls in Tokyo yesterday. Muncie scored two touchdowns for the West during the Japan Bowl held there yesterday. West won, 27-18.

By RICHARD HALLORAN

Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Jan. 18—The West All-Stars jumped off to a quick 13-0 lead over the East All-Stars in the first Japan Bowl today and stayed in front for a 27-18 triumph.

About 68,000 people nearly filled the National Stadium built for the 1964 Olympics to watch the first college football game between two American teams here.

Everyone seemed to have fun, as football has become more and more popular here. Besides the wide-open game put on by the Americans, the Japanese were treated to the same color that stirred college football on any fall Saturday afternoon in America.

There was an American Army band, a Marine band, a Japanese University band, a Japanese corps of drum majorettes, six young American women cheerleaders who came with the players and a flock of American high school cheerleaders from the international and military schools here. There was even a color guard in American Revolutionary uniforms and signs of "Happy Birthday America" to mark the Bicentennial.

At the end of the game, the players trooped around the track inside the stadium, Olympic style, waving to the spectators and shaking hands, then ripping off tape and throwing wads of it into the stands as souvenirs.

Mike White of California, coach of the West, said later that "walking around the track after the game was what it was all about." The goodwill game was sponsored by the Sports Nippon newspaper. Both White and Lou Holtz of North Carolina State, coach of the East team, and the players said they were impressed with the Japanese response to the game and that they seemed to know a good play when they saw one. "They were just like college fans back home," said Chuck Muncie, the running back from California.

But not everyone in the West Athletic Conference title, and took the New Zealand open in 1974. He qualified for the American tour late last year and made his first start a week ago in the Tucson open. He failed to make the cut there and collected his first American check in this event.

Gilder, Pro Tour Rookie, Phoenix Victor on 67-268

Continued From Page 37

through the warm, winter sunshine.

He swept past the faltering Maltbie with consecutive birdies on the fourth and fifth holes, established the lead at the turn, and then let the dangerous Trevino destroy his own hopes.

Trevino Bid Falters

Trevino, one of the game's great clutch players and most feared competitors, threatened Gilder most seriously after a birdie on the 11th hole.

But Trevino, still bothered by a balky, erratic putter, bogeyed the next three holes and stalked off the 14th grim-faced and obviously angry after missing a two-foot putt. Suddenly he had gone from one stroke to four strokes back, and Gilder, virtually had the event won at that point.

Gilder was graduated from Arizona State in 1973 with a degree in business administration. He turned pro the same year after winning the

Western Athletic Conference title, and took the New Zealand open in 1974.

He qualified for the American tour late last year and made his first start a week ago in the Tucson open. He failed to make the cut there and collected his first American check in this event.

Boat Show Crowds and Sales Rise

The National Boat Show, which ended a nine-day stand at the Coliseum yesterday, reported an estimated attendance of 376,700, an increase of 12 percent over last year.

Frank Scalpone, show manager, said the increase came about primarily because of an overwhelming crowd last Saturday, the heaviest for a single day since 1970, that packed the aisles. There were long lines waiting to board the larger boats.

"I came today only because I thought the crowd would be less because of the Super Bowl," said William Imersheim of Valley Stream, L.I., who was waiting to board the Viking 43. With three daughters in college, he said he was not buying this year but in four years he would trade in his 32-foot

cruiser for something bigger, like the 43.

Mike Costello of Edison, N.J., would rather have been relaxing in front of his TV than standing in line to see the Pacemaker exhibit. "But today was the only day I could come."

Boatmen came and they spent. Dollar volume was estimated at \$71.2 million, 12.5 percent over last year's \$63.3 million. Among the leaders in sales was Viking Yacht Company of New Gretna, N.J., a producer of large cruisers. It reported show orders totaling over \$1 million. Chris Craft, one of the largest builders of cruisers, also reported sales over \$1 million, with 80 boats sold, including a 65-foot aluminum motor yacht for \$275,000. Bertram Yachts said it had

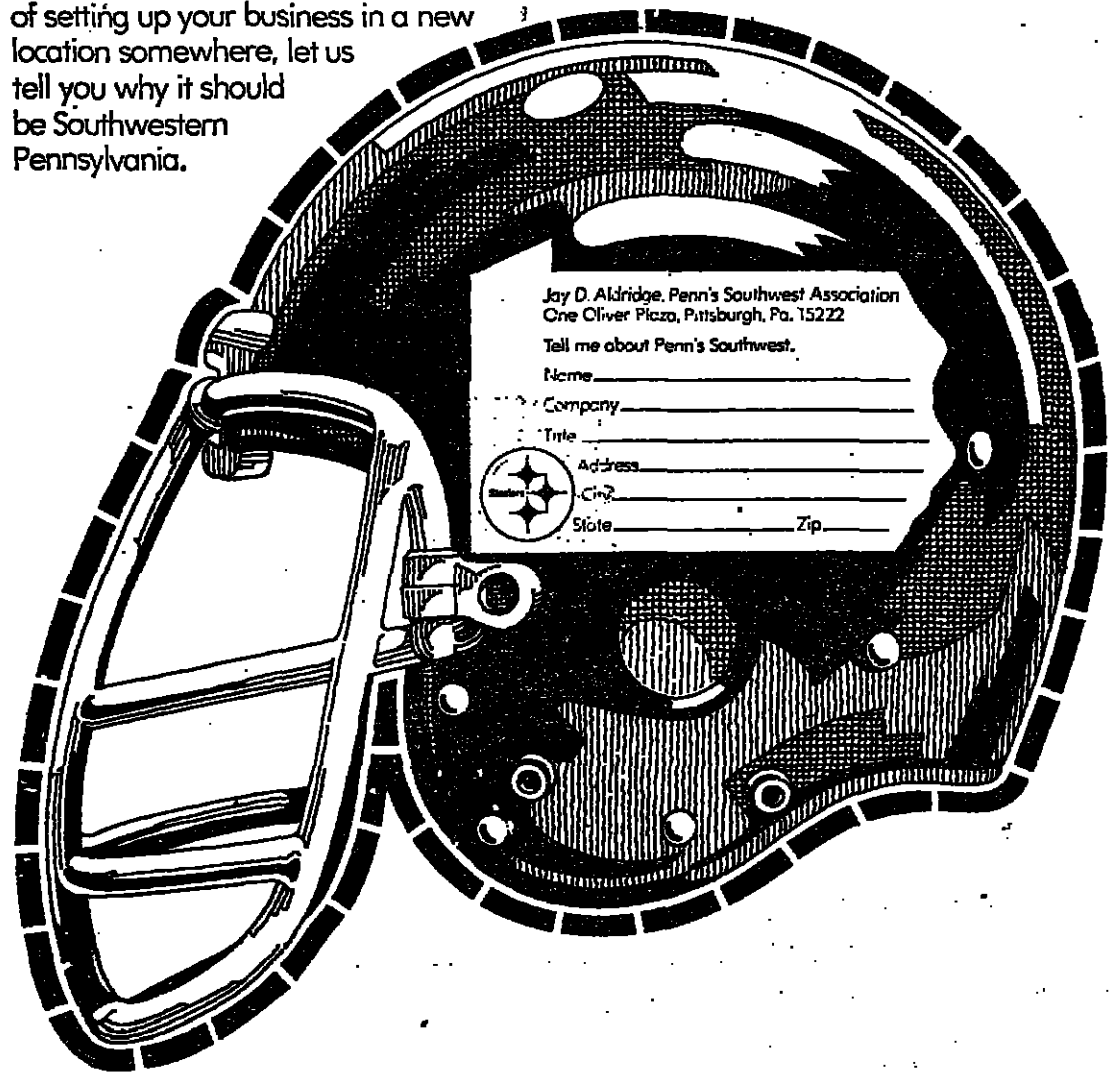
sold 14 boats with value of \$588,000.

There are more lookers and buyers year," says Ken Er. kating director to Hatteras, which so foot show queen f 000.

Fishing gear has as one of the hottest series. Al West Sportsmans Trading, America, of Ocean reported an electr funder able to find on the bottom" w his biggest sellers persons snapped th \$500 to \$600 each.

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Andry Laments Five Costly Points

By MURRAY CHASS
Special to The New York Times

The game turned on the blocked punt. Harrison, among 10 Steelers rushing on the play, broke free up the middle and knocked the ball out of the end zone for a safety. "I didn't see him until I was kicking the ball," said the dejected Hoopes, a rookie who had only one of 68 punts blocked during the regular season. "No, I wasn't slow on it. What can you say? There's nothing you can do. It makes me sick."

Mark Washington, a cornerback, was as despondent as Hoopes because Lynn Swann, Pittsburgh's nifty receiver, had an outstanding game against him, catching four passes for 161 yards and scoring the touchdown that turned out to be the winner.

"This was my worst game," the sixth-year pro said softly. "How can you forget about it? I don't know. I guess this is something I'll have to live with a long time. When he caught that touchdown pass, I was on him. I reached my hand inside, but I guess I missed the ball and he caught it."

Asked if he had considered trying to intimidate Swann by hitting him hard or saying things to him, Washington replied:

"No, I didn't think in terms of going after his head or saying anything. That's not my game. Oakland plays that way."

Bowl Statistics

Cowboys	Steelers
14	13
21-10	46-10
10	216
15	9-10
7-25	4-23
2-30	8-0

The way the Cowboys had played all year they had to be given a chance to pull out the game in the waning seconds. They did it, for example, three weeks ago in the division playoff against Minnesota, when Staubach hit Drew Pearson with a 50-yard touchdown pass with 24 seconds left.

"You never know, you never give up the ship," said Staubach, a former naval officer who had patches covering two bloodied elbows.

The Minnesota miracle was at least in the back of every Cowboy's mind.

"I see 13 seconds on the clock," said Staubach. "I see three seconds left. I try to throw it up for grabs."

He did, but in Drew Pearson's direction in the end zone.

"Oh yeah, it was in my mind coming out of the huddle," Pearson said of his Minnesota catch. "That gave me inspiration to make the play, but it wasn't in the plans today."

The plan was foiled by Mike Wagner, the strong safety, who was deep in the end zone and, according to Pearson, "playing back like a center fielder." Wagner deflected the ball and Glen Edwards intercepted it.

"I'm so disappointed," repeated Landry, the soft-spoken head coach. "When you reach the Super Bowl and you're not rewarded with a win, it's just a heartbreak."

the Cowboys had the shorshoe, or rejection of it, the Cowboys' luck, the better. Steve Ad sacked Staubach tempted "flea-flicker" Harrison blocked Hoopes' punt and the were on the way 10-7 deficit to a victory.

It was one of who forgot some- Staubach joked after- the young wo-

int pay any atten- Preston Pearson guys are too pro- to let something bother them."

heless the Cowboys being ex-cruciated- because they he that, in the third they thought they quite a bit," said dry, who lost to in the contest to first coach to win Bowls. "You work get to the Super we had a chance to e let it slip away those are the ones"

nt we had them in quarter. But then blocked punt and ood field position and the field goal. a swing of 5 points momentum. That's were looking for."



Roger Staubach, Dallas quarterback, slips away from Steelers' Dwight White

Swann: First Catch 'Loosened Me Up'

Continued From Page 37

sidelines, boosted the confidence of the second-year performer from the University of Southern California.

"That first catch meant a lot to me," he said. "It seemed to loosen me up. I never had a day when I felt as loose as this in my life."

3,000-Meter Run To Jan Merrill

Special to The New York Times

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 13 —Jan Merrill of Waterford, Conn., a 19-year-old student at Thames Valley State Technical College in Waterford, came within a second of the best indoor time ever in the 3,000-meter race for women today at the seventh annual Dartmouth United States Track and Field Federation relays.

Miss Merrill, who won a gold medal in the women's 1,500 meters at the Pan American Games in Mexico City in 1975, won the 3,000 meters in 9 minutes 3.3 seconds today. The indoor best of 9:22.4 was run in 1974 by Francie Larrieu, against whom Miss Merrill is scheduled to run in the Wanamaker-Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden Jan. 31.

Villanova University's four-mile relay team last night clocked the best indoor ever for the event. The Wildcats lapped 15.8 seconds off the previous best with a time of 16:19.

Despite the threats from Harris, none of the Cowboy defensive backs appeared to take any cheap shots at Swann.

"Nobody hit me to hurt me," Swann said. "They just hit me hard enough to make me want to get up and catch another pass."

His leaping, fudging catch for a 53-yard gain in the second quarter was not a surprise to those aware of his leaping ability.

"I got my leaping ability playing basketball," he recalled. "I was able to dunk the ball when I was a junior in high school and I was only 5-10 then. I was the state long-jump champion too at San Mateo High School and I like to think I could've made the Olympics if I stayed with it."

"I long jumped 25 feet 4 1/2 inches in high school. I high jumped 5-2. I pole vaulted 13 1/2 feet or 14 feet. I've forgotten. I ran the high hurdles in 14.9, and I ran the 100-yard in 9.7, but leaping is a matter of timing. And timing is something that's inside you and you just work on it."

"How far," somebody asked, "could you shot-put?"

"About 3 feet," said the sleek wide receiver. "But to catch four passes for 161 yards and the touchdown, that's heaven to me. And next year Super Bowl XI is in the Rose Bowl, and I'm from Los Angeles, and I can't wait to get there."

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Swinton 2, Widnes 7.
Warrington 5, Featherstone Rovers 15.

Second Division

Blackpool Borough 7, York 19.
Horden 16, Barrow 14.
Leigh 26, Halifax 11.
Newcastle 2, Hull 11.
Rochdale Hornets 19, Salford 0.
Warrington Town 33, Bramley 7.

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Super Bowl Scoring

1st QUARTER

7 D. Pearson, 29-yard pass from Staubach at 4:36. Fritch, kick 29 yards in one play. Key play: Walden fumbled snap from center on fourth down and was unable to get off his punt, giving Dallas possession, at Pittsburgh 25.

7 Grossman, 7-yard pass from Bradshaw at 9:03. Key play: Bradshaw pass to Swann, 32 yards.

2nd QUARTER

10 Fritch, 36-yard field goal at 0:15. 46-yard drive in 11 plays. Key play: Denison's 3-yard run on fourth down to make first down at Pittsburgh 15.

3rd QUARTER

10 Safety at 3:32. Hartley blocked Hoopes' attempted punt and ball bounced backward through and out of end zone.

10 Gerela, 38-yard field goal at 6:18. 25-yard drive in 6 plays. Key play: 25-yard kickoff return by Collier to Dallas 45.

10 Gerela, 18-yard field goal at 8:23. 6-yard drive in 3 plays after Wagner intercepted Staubach's pass and returned 18 yards to Dallas 7.

10 Swann, 64-yard pass from Bradshaw at 11:58. Kick failed. 70-yard drive in 3 plays.

17 K. Howard, 34-yard pass from Staubach at 13:12. Fritch, kick 30-yard drive in 5 plays. Key play: Staubach 30-yard pass to D. Pearson and 11 yards to F. Pearson.

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Islanders, Tied, 2-2, by Flames, Called 'Too Self-Satisfied'

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.)
By GERALD ESKENAZI
Special to The New York Times

UNIONDALE, L.I., Jan. 17 — Are the New York Islanders, once the worst team in National Hockey League history, spoiled by success? "I've had it, my patience is worn thin," growled a frustrated Al Arbour, their coach, after a listless 2-2 tie tonight with the Atlanta Flames.

It was a strange off-tempo game for two clubs battling for second place in the Lester Patrick Division. Rarely did the New Yorkers pursue anyone in the Santa Claus-red of the Flames, who were not unhappy at the tie.

The Islanders have been strangely quiescent since the new year began, winning twice, losing twice and tying twice in six games. It is almost as if they are slacking off after a powerful first half.

"We're pussy-footing. We're too self-satisfied," said Arbour. The way the Islanders hung their heads in the dressing room indicated that they also realized something was wrong.

Although the squads re-

main tied, far behind the Philadelphia Flyers, the New Yorkers theoretically have a commanding lead. They have played five fewer games than the Flames, and based on the Islanders' average of 1.2 points a game, they own a theoretical 6-point edge over the Atlantans.

Actually, most teams wouldn't mind a tie with Atlanta, even on home ice. Except for the Montreal Canadiens, the Flames have won on the road more than anyone else—12 times in 22 games.

But the Islanders have, in Eddie Westfall's words, "drifted away from what we use to be. We're dippy-doodling, we're throwing 'hope-for' passes, hoping someone will catch them."

A few minutes of aggressive hockey finally resulted in the Islanders' first goal. That came late in the second period. Until then, it was a game of small pursuits, grudgingly fought, with the Flames setting up better.

The visitors opened the scoring after 84 seconds of the second period when Billard Graves poked home a rebound after the Islanders' Bert Marshall inadvertently gave the puck to Gerry Meehan of the Flames.

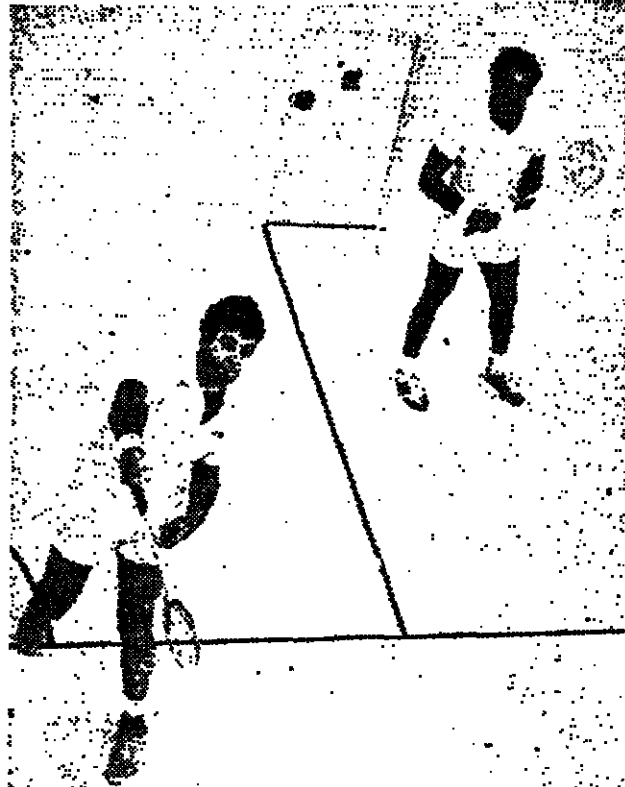
Clark Gillies made a 1-1 by converting a Dave Lewis slap shot. When the disk flew past Dan Bouchard in goal, it made Gillies the first Islander to reach the 20-goal plateau this season.

For nine seconds in the final session the Islanders enjoyed a 2-1 edge. Westfall set it up by snaring the puck at center ice, taking it over the blue line and feeding Gerry Hart. Although Hart had scored only 11 times in his first 300 big-league games, he ripped home a hard shot.

While the crowd was still buzzing, the Flames got another gift from an Islander defenseman. This time Lewis lost the puck near his net and Meehan scored.

Glenn Resch, the goalie, considered the Islanders' problems afterward and suggested: "The Philly game was the most depressing we played. I'm not saying it'll affect us the rest of the year, but that would have given us a lot of confidence and knocked some of the 'down'."

"The Philly game" gave the Islanders seven weeks ago at a time when the Flyers and then won, in minutes.



The New York Times/Rob Glass
Victor Niederhoffer slamming a shot in open squash racquets championship match with Sharif Khan.

Sharif Khan Triumphs

Sharif Khan regained the North American open squash racquets championship yesterday with a 15-3, 15-7, 15-5 victory over Victor Niederhoffer at the University Club. Niederhoffer, the defender and top-seeded star, played with a swollen left ankle and injured left thigh. Khan, from Toronto, ran off 10 straight points in the first game and had little trouble with the New Yorker thereafter.

In semifinal matches Saturday, Khan defeated Rainer Ratnack of Salt Lake City, 13-15, 15-9, 15-10, 15-12, and Niederhoffer eliminated Clive Caldwell of Toronto, 15-9, 9-15, 15-9, 15-12.

Roosevelt Raceway Results

SATURDAY NIGHT

(OTB results subject to 5% state tax.)

FIRST—50,000, race, mile
—Shirley (L. J. J.) 2:20 6:00 4:30
—Hirschfeld (C. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Hirschfeld (D. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15
—Hirschfeld (C. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Hirschfeld (D. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15

SECOND—50,000, race, mile
—Chow (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15

THIRD—50,000, race, mile
—Chow (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15

FOURTH—50,000, race, mile
—Chow (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15

FIFTH—50,000, race, mile
—Chow (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—Piper (L. J. J.) 4:50 3:00
—OTB Ladies—G. D. E. Time—2:06 1:15
—Miss Little B. Laumille Harvey, Sammie
—Sue, Kase and Rainier (all) 2:06 1:15
—OTB Ladies—B. F. A. Time—2:06 1:15

Sports News Briefs

Miss Gabl Killed in Avalanche

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gertrud Gabl of Austria, the winner of the World Cup in Alpine skiing in 1969, was killed today when an avalanche hit a group of three skiers near the resort town of St. Anton, Tyrol Province, the police reported. The 27-year-old Miss Gabl and two companions who were rescued, were skiing outside the officially secured track in the so-called Rendl area at an altitude of about 2,100 meters on the northern slope of Mount Gamber when the avalanche struck. A rescue team of 60 men, aided by helicopters and avalanche dogs, immediately began the search.

Miss Gabl was several times Austrian women's champion in the special slalom and giant slalom and also captured a few combined titles. She gained international prominence in 1969 when she scored a string of victories en route to the World Cup.

South Korean Takes Skate Title

MADONNA di CAMPAGLIO, Italy, Jan. 18 (AP)—Yung Ha Lee of South Korea won the world junior speed skating championship today. Eric Heiden of Illinois finished second and Jan Alex de Vries of the Netherlands was third. Liz Appley of Canada won the women's title, with Liz Heiden of Wisconsin second and Catherine Lorenz of East Germany, third.

In today's final events, Kim Kostrom of Minnesota won the 1,000 meters in 1 minute 29.28 seconds, with Miss Appley second in 1:29.47. Miss Heiden won the 3,000 in 4:57.78, followed by Miss Appley in 4:58.15. In the men's races, Heiden won the 1,500 in 2:02.75, followed by Lee in 2:02.62. They reversed the order of finish in the 5,000, with Lee first in 7:31.28 and Heiden second in 7:35.18.

Monte Carlo Rally Continues

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 18 (AP)—Competitors in the Monte Carlo automobile rally continued a generally uneventful drive across Europe today. Serious competition will start tomorrow when the cars arrive here. The only incident reported after two days was a collision in fog in northern France last night, which eliminated two of the 152 starters from seven European cities. Only one retirement for mechanical failure and one on lateness from Rome had been reported to the organizers today, leaving 148 cars still running.

High Tides Around New York

Station	High	Low
Sandy Hook	11:00	5:00
Wilmington	11:00	5:00
Shinnecock	11:00	5:00
Fine Point	11:00	5:00
Island	11:00	5:00
Montauk	11:00	5:00
New York	11:00	5:00

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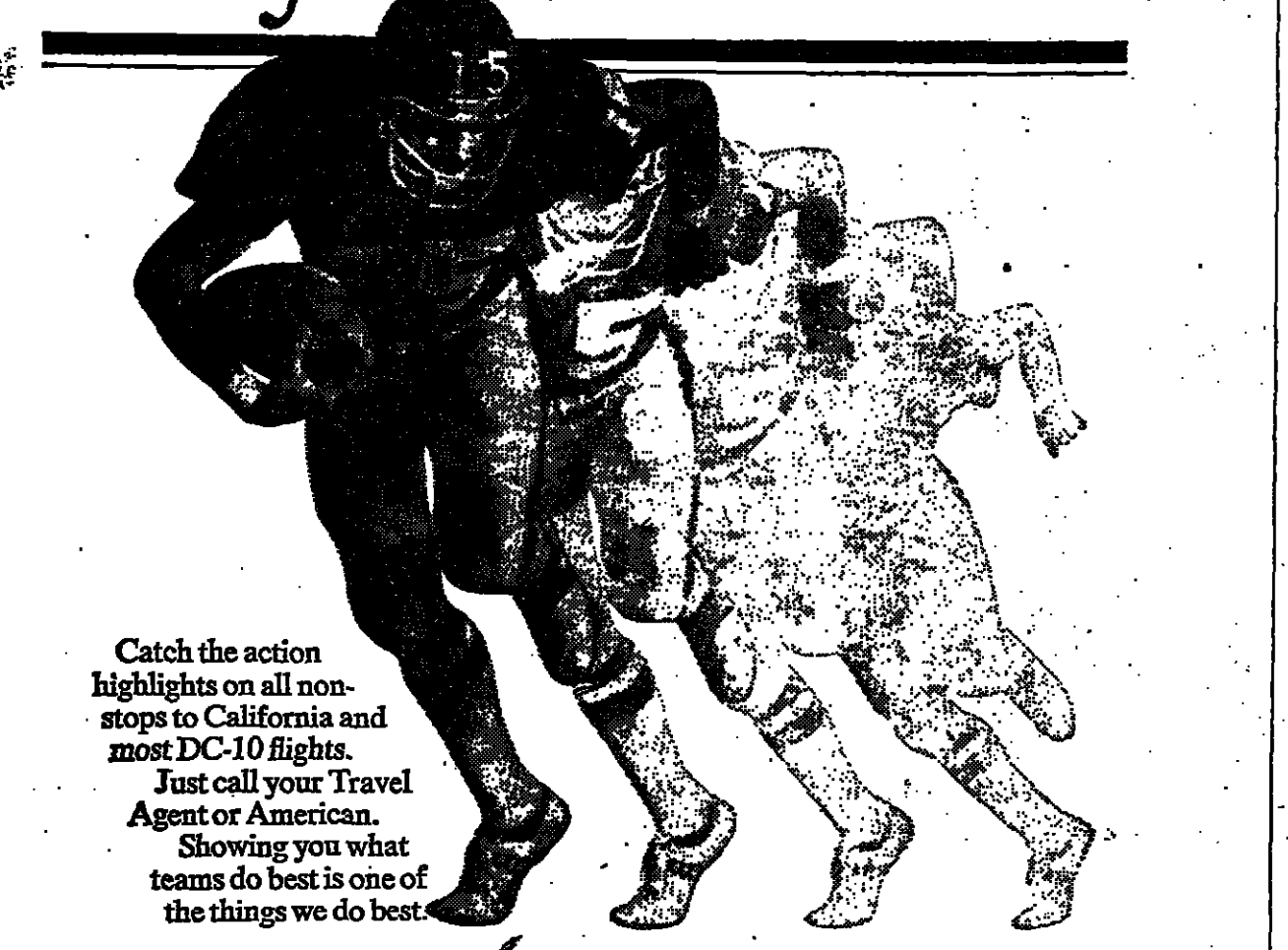
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DODGE 72 Caravan
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Antique and Classic Cars 3712
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Imported & Sports Cars 3720
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Coming Sunday
The New York Times Greater New York Automobile Show Section
What are the latest developments in the automotive world? What's the future look like? How will you be affected? Find out while also enjoying the highlights of the show at New York's Coliseum in this big separate section Sunday in

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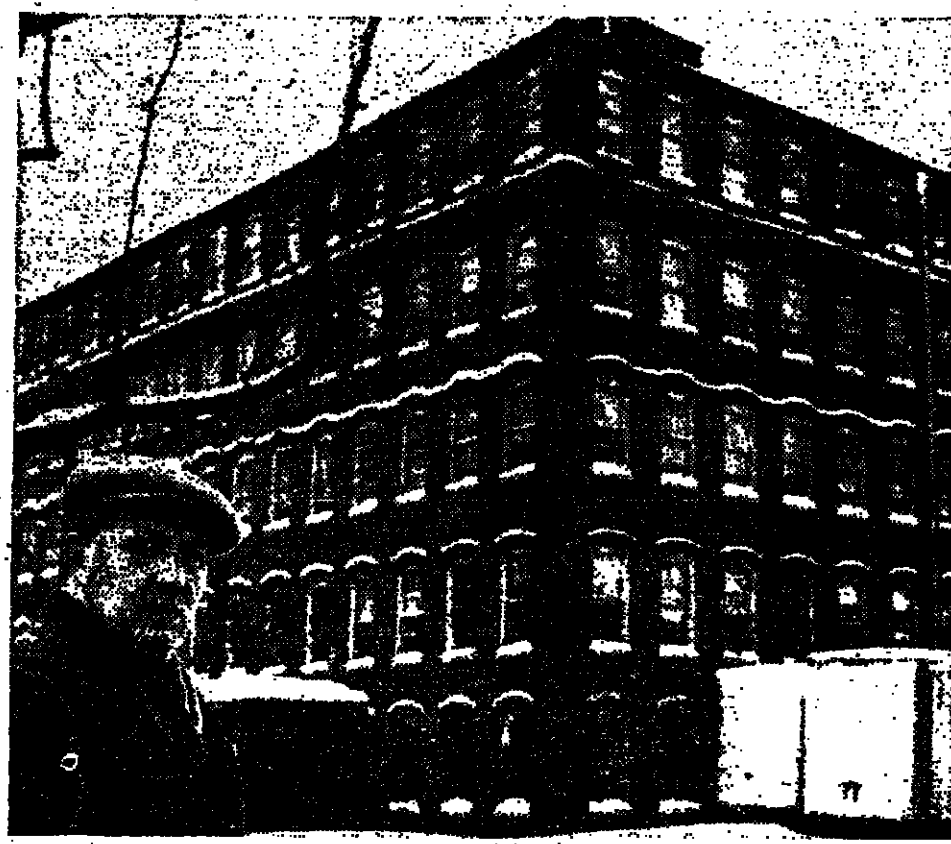
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I. S. Shoe Makers Battling Importers

Wipe a Huge Shakeout in Industry, Survivors Adapt and Thrive

By STEVEN RATTNER

South Berwick, Me.—The nation's domestic shoe manufacturing industry, reeling from persistent reports of a sharp contraction that has wiped out more than half the factories in the last five years...



Harold M. Nectow, president of the Duchess Footwear Corporation, outside the company's factory in South Berwick, Me. Duchess had sales of \$11.5 million last year.

sales in 1975 climbed back to \$11.5 million and though there was a loss of \$1.2 million, which Mr. Nectow attributes to conversion costs...



An employee at the plant shaping the sole of a shoe

BANKERS FORESEE PROBLEM IN BONDS

Dealer Group Expects City's Financial Crisis to Stir Peripheral Difficulties

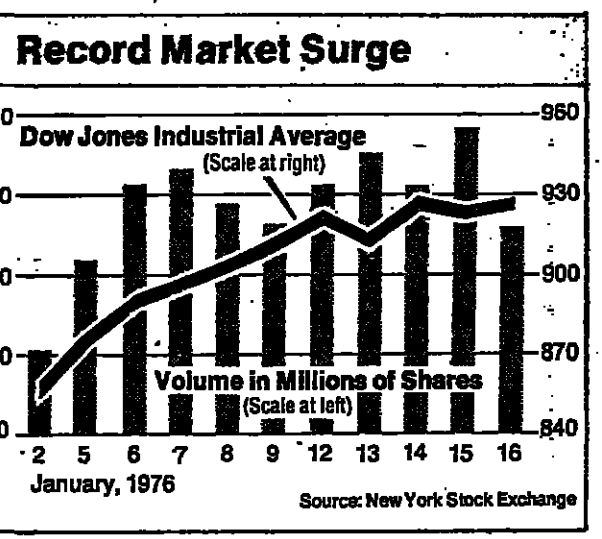
By JOHN H. ALLAN Special to The New York Times SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Jan. 18—The shape of the 1976 municipal bond market came into clearer focus at a meeting of bankers here this weekend...

Market Is Watched For Future Course

Last Week's Huge Volume Is Assessed for Clues to Continuing Advance

By RICHARD PHALON

Stock market technicians of the volume that crossed the tape on Thursday, when an astonishing total of 38.45 million shares crossed the tape and set a new daily record...



Rate Challenges Burns Fed Bank Cooperation

By JOHN M. CREWSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Sources disputed today whether Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had had 'cooperated' congressional efforts to information about the deposits by Arab oil-producing countries with American banks...

East Germans Buy More U.S. Grains To Offset Shortage

By ELLEN LENTZ

EAST BERLIN—East Germany is buying more grain from the United States than ever before to make up for shortages caused by crop failures here and in the Soviet Union last summer...

Personal Finance F.T.C.'s New Warranty Requirements Offer Better Guaranty Understanding

By LEONARD SLOANE

New requirements for manufacturer warranties have recently been established by the Federal Trade Commission under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act...

U.S. Stocks Are Attracting More Investors in Europe

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Major European investors are jumping on the Wall Street bandwagon, trading big blocks of American company shares both on the New York stock exchange and on Continental exchanges...

Advertisement for Lehling National Bank, featuring a large 'L' logo and text about services and branches.

Oman Trims Spending to Ease Its Financial Crisis

By ERIC PACE

MUSCAT, Oman—Restraint on economic projects has helped the Sultan of Oman to forestall a financial crisis in this oil-rich Arabian kingdom...

Ask your insurance agent or broker why we're different.

Advertisement for Chubb Group of Insurance Companies, featuring a portrait of Sultan Qabus Bin Said and text about insurance services.

Advertisement for Matt Jaffe Associates, Ltd., offering a \$938* a month for life insurance plan.

Incest Case Haunts Critics of City 'System'

BARBARA CAMPBELL
 The teen-aged girls ran from home a year ago and the police a story of abuse that seldom comes to the attention of law enforcement. The girls said their father had forced them into incestuous relationships. The father was arrested and under psychiatric observation at Bellevue Hospital. He had determined he was a schizophrenic. He was in remission of his illness when the grand jury apparently believed the girls' story. The father returned to his daughters and their mother. The case as an example of extreme, but not unique, of the failure of family courts, criminal courts and social-service and protection agencies to end to a desponding that has haunted me," one caseworker said. "I'm obsessed with it. Yet it seems to be happening to these children."

Recalls Case
 Detective Frank Solak interviewed the girls the cold night they ran away from home. He believes their father and several social workers familiar with the case daily schedule brings into contact with the children—talk about circumstances with bitter frustration. In addition, caseworkers believe that the Family Court is to parole the children into custody of their father and testified that their father puts them in danger. Children, who say they are attached to them, have been placed in foster care. They are being split up and are out of foster placement. Her father and she do not want them. Her complicating the nature of the abuse incest, whose victims complain publicly. There accurate statistics on incest cases in New York, although authorities believe incest by father and daughter is more common than reported and that it occurs

in wealthy and middle-class families as well as in poor families. When a case does come before the courts, it is approached with caution. Usually, it is a child's word against her father's. The father in this case, who has denied the girls' charges, was not interviewed for this article. Repeated efforts were made to reach his lawyer, but telephone calls were not returned. Caseworkers have reported that the father threatened them with bodily harm. He and the mother, an alcoholic, are under court order forbidding them to threaten or assault the caseworkers.

Thick Files on Family
 Long before the three sisters ran away from home, the family had been well-known to city agencies. But according to the copious files that have been kept on the family for almost 20 years, or since the parents first went on public assistance in 1957, few attempts were made to help the family solve its problems. A consistent thread runs through the narrative various caseworkers have written about the family through the years: ragged, malnourished, ill-clothed children, filthy and intolerable living conditions, juvenile delinquency, chronic truancy, a nomadic and unstructured existence, neglectful, alcoholic parents and repeated requests by alarmed school officials for help for the children. Separately or together, almost a dozen agencies have been unable to help the family or assure that the daughters in the family are protected from their father's sexual advances. Among the agencies that have been directly involved with the family are the Manhattan and Queens Bureau of Child Welfare, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Queens, Manhattan and Brooklyn Department of Probation, the Department of Social Services, the Family Court, a community psychiatry division of a city hospital and two foster-care institutions. The Bureau of Child Welfare has made repeated attempts in Family Court before six different judges in 13 court appearances since last spring to place all nine of the children in foster care, but they have been unable to convince the judges that it is in the best interest of the children not to live with their parents.

Last April 25, the Department of Social Services filed a child abuse and neglect petition against the father and mother in Family Court charging that the father had sexual relations with his four eldest daughters—aged 12, 14, 16 and 17—and that he struck two of the daughters with a piece of metal pipe when they refused him. The petition charged that the two eldest daughters had named him as the father of their children and that their mother said she had been told on several occasions of the incest, but "took no steps to stop it."

Although Detective Solak and caseworkers believe the girls' story, a grand jury did not indict the father, whose long criminal record dating back to 1943, includes arrests for robbery, arms possession and being a fugitive from justice. Dr. Subhash Inamdar, a psychiatrist at Bellevue who did a

recent study of 10 girls between the ages of 12 and 16 who were incest victims, but who is not connected with this case, said he would believe a girl's story unless she was "grossly psychotic." The girls, he said, "could have made up a less ominous story."

"There is no specific need served by fabricating this story," he added. Detective Solak believes the case should never have left Criminal Court. The detective said he personally escorted the children to Family Court after the father was not indicted. He recalled watching with dismay proceedings that disintegrated into "shouting matches." Everybody, he said, "is yelling about whether the kids should be placed or shouldn't be placed." Nobody, he said, "would take the bull by the horns and say, 'We are more worried about keeping the kids at home. Separate them from their parents!'"

Janet Fink, the Legal Aid Society law guardian appointed to represent several of the children, said she could not discuss the case, but noted that it must be kept in mind that the father's alleged abuse was never proved in Criminal Court. However, Stephen Hutchinson, counsel for Odyssey Institute, which became involved in the case recently because the Bureau of Child Welfare was encouraging the two eldest sisters to enter Odyssey's mothering program, believes that different standards of proof should be used in the case.

"They tried to apply criminal justice standards of proof, including processes of the grand jury, to issues not understood by criminal justice officials," he said.

Girl Requests New Home
 One of the girls did request foster placement after her father was released last spring. Respecting the girl's wishes, Judge Phillip Thurston remanded her to a foster institution last June, but after visits from her parents, she ran away from the home in August. A psychiatric evaluation of the girl made while she was living in the home described her as having "never been adequately nurtured."

"It is as though she has emerged from a lower level of civilization," the evaluation said. Psychotherapy will not alleviate her condition. What she needs most is normalization. She would benefit from the warmth and protection of a foster home."

In a court hearing on August 6, the girl said she loved her parents and wanted to go home. She said her father had beaten her previously, but she said she did not believe he would continue to beat her. Judge Richard M. Palmer paroled her into the custody of her parents.

On Nov. 18, Judge Edith Miller, who was new to the case, ordered the father out of the home. However, caseworkers say he remained with the family until the middle of December and now spends part of his time living in a men's shelter on the Bowery. None of this information, a caseworker says, has been verified by a visit to the home.

The two eldest sisters, 16 and 17, after much ambivalence, agreed on Nov. 18 to enter Odyssey's mothering program,

which seeks to break the child-abuse pattern, with the stipulation that if they did, their four children would be returned to them.

Last spring the Bureau of Child Welfare was able to remove the four infants, who range in age from eight months to four years, from the family home when medical reports indicated that they had scars and burn marks on their bodies and they were physically and emotionally stunted. Because of their young ages, the court decided it would be in their best interest to be remanded temporarily into foster care.

Odyssey House has been unsuccessful in keeping the girls. The 17-year-old, whom her sister described as not knowing "whether she is my father's daughter or girlfriend," left shortly after entering the residence. On Dec. 15, after living away from her family for almost a month, the 16-year-old left the residence. She told a friend at Odyssey that she was worried about her mother.

Constant Fear Cited
 Caseworkers have noted with some dismay that all of the children appear to be extremely attached to their parents and easily manipulated by them, a trait that psychiatrists say is not uncommon in abused children. They are so in need of love, said Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, a psychiatrist, lawyer and director of Odyssey Institute, that they "cling even harder to their parents."

In an interview at Odyssey House, the 16-year-old said she and her sisters lived in constant fear of her father's sexual demands. The girl's 14-year-old sister, testified to a similar experience during a Criminal Court preliminary hearing last January. As she spoke in a low, hesitant and embarrassed voice, her father repeatedly interrupted, pleading with her not to say such things. The father said he had only last Jan. 1 awakened his daughter so she would not be late for school. When asked whether her father ever considered them his daughters, the 16-year-old replied: "Yes, after we had done it, he said we were his good children."

SLAIN JERSEY OFFICER IS HONORED AT RITES

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Mayor Paul T. Jordan joined 2,500 policemen here today to pay final tribute to Patrolman William McCarthy, who was fatally stabbed Wednesday when he tried to stop several men who were tampering with a car a block from his home. About 1,200 Hudson County and Jersey City officials and police officers packed St. Asen's Roman Catholic Church here for the funeral mass and more than 1,000 others stood outside in the freezing temperatures.

Some of the policemen traveled from New York City, Baltimore and Washington, as well as from neighboring towns for the service.

The 46-year-old patrolman was a 21-year veteran of the force. Two suspects have been arrested in connection with his murder.

GERMANS BUY GRAIN IN U.S.

Continued From Page 43

tons of grain from the many officials said that 20 percent of the imports are soybean meal, classified as grain. Aside from quantities of soybean meal from Brazil, all the imports have been purchased from American suppliers. According to German sources, the requirements could go to 3.5 million tons before harvest is brought in. Officials at the United States here pointed out that the bulk of the shipments through Hamburg, the German port city, are listed in the United States as American exports to Germany. However, the Germans cite imports by origin in their statistics.

while the United States Department of Commerce trade with the Community at only \$35 billion a year, the official East German statistics gave a figure of \$400 million in business with the United States.

He said the grain was to Hamburg because of harbor facilities Germany's Baltic Sea.

He said East Germany is giving cash to the American suppliers for their grain. He said to finance purchases the Communist borrowed Eurodollars on year terms from the offices of American.

ough East Germany's income in the West is estimated at about \$5.2 billion, banking circles in Berlin said the country considered a safe risk and trouble obtaining credit of the grain is used as a feed to tide over winter's livestock until the harvest. In 1975 wide droughts in the northern of East Germany cut crops of potatoes, grain and other crops.

Erwin Neu, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, noted that the livestock were at war record. Despite the year of feed, no mass starvation was contemplated, he said at a party meeting. He said the imports from the United States, the East German will evidently have to in their austerity on according to a recent in Der Spiegel, the West German news magazine. The Germans last month had thousands of tons of grain from the Soviet Union had been kept for plant. German officials have said to confirm the report. Diplomatic sources said they had heard of the deliveries.

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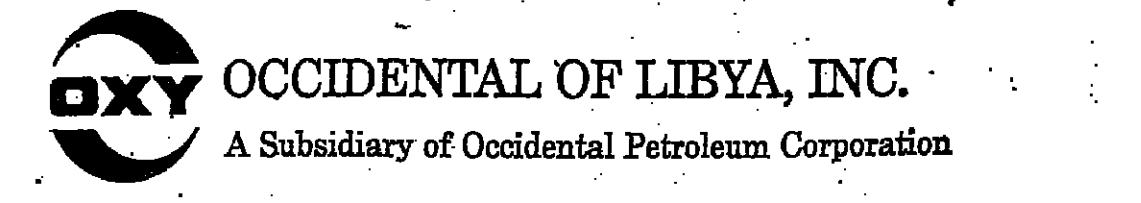
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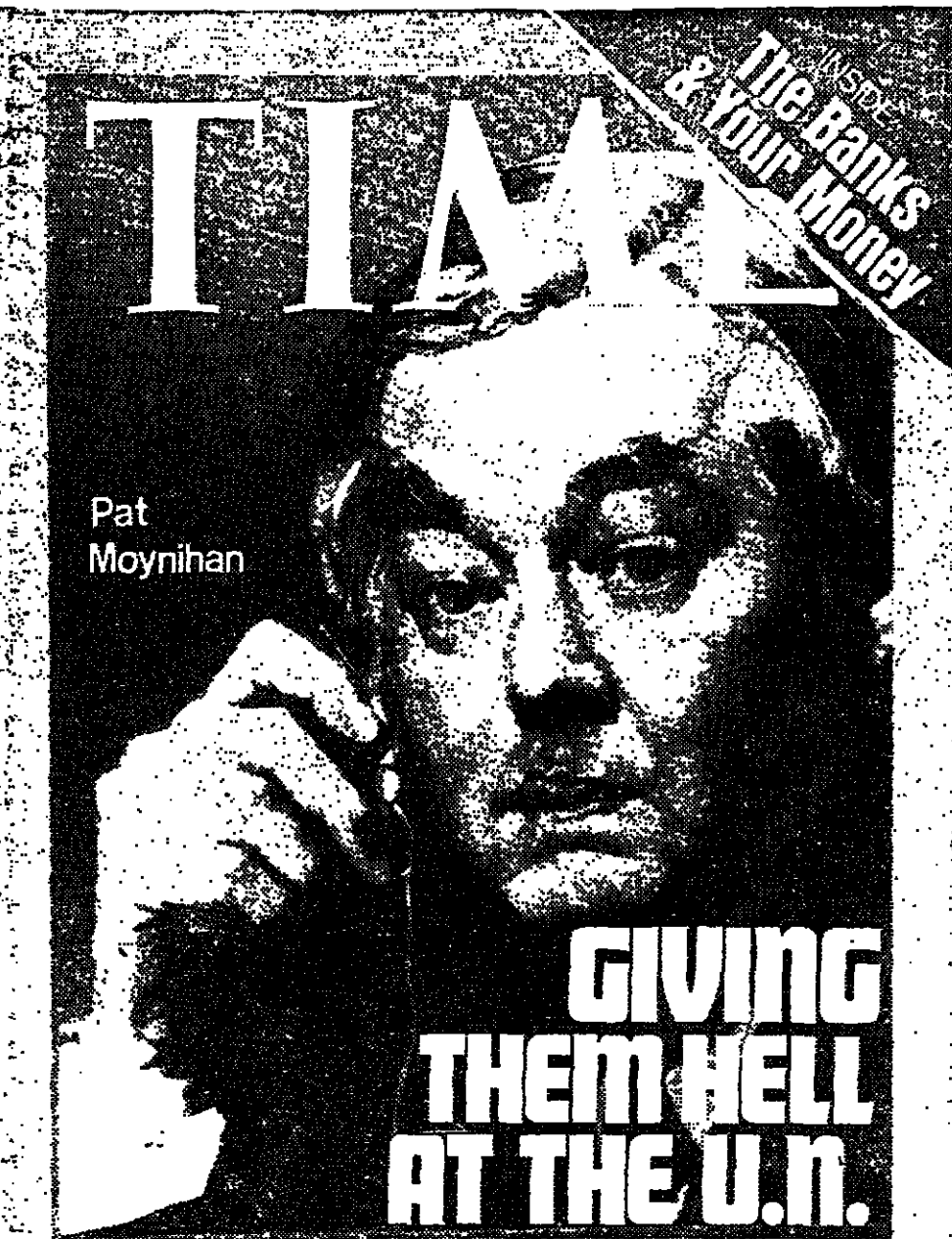
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Bids must be sent by registered letter, and shall read as follows: "INTERNATIONAL TENDER No. VP/75/001 - DO NOT OPEN - SONACOME - IMPORT DEPARTMENT. For eligibility, bids must be postmarked prior to January 30, 1976.

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LEATHER GOODS

Advertising:

Magazine Research Help Lags

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY Even though one of the great advertising-world controversies of 1975 had to do with the quality of magazine audience research...

Mr. Roll said that the work of the committee will continue with it seeking other, perhaps less expensive, programs. But the committee will be reformed and its chairman replaced.

A number of publishers declined to pledge to the study because they didn't think it would be breaking new ground. Others felt that publishers were being asked to pledge a disproportionate amount.

Time Inc. had pledged the full amount, about \$120,000, and Arthur W. Keylor, its group vice president...

Network television brought in \$2.43 billion in advertising revenues last year, according to estimates released by the Television Bureau of Advertising.

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows: MONDAY Cilia Service, Southern Ind Assoc, Indus & E, Lilly (Eli) & Co.

THURSDAY Amalgamated Bank, Arizona Pub Serv, Avery Indus, Carter Corp, Collins & Atlanta, Colwell Co, Continental Can, Delta Air Lines, Empire Dist Elec, Eplex Inc, Hand & Harman, Household Indus, Koller Indus.

FRIDAY Laclede Gas, New Stier, North Oil Corp, Pacific Gas, Piedmont Nat Gas, Trenchard Indus.

IN NEW YORK The Regency, Loews Hotel, Loews Sumner, Ramona Inn, Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C. Loews L'Enfant Plaza, Loews Indus, Loews Empor.

IN MONTE-CARLO, MONACO Loews Monte-Carlo.

IN SANTO DOMINGO, D.R. Loews Dominican (Opening Spring 1976).

IN MONTREAL, CANADA Loews Hotel La Cite (Opening Spring 1976).

IN MASSAU, THE BAHAMAS Loews Paradise Island Hotel & Villas.

IN LONDON, ENGLAND Loews Churchill.

IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA Loews Le Concordia.

McCann-Erickson Gets N.Y. Times Account

The New York Times is switching its advertising account to McCann-Erickson on April 1.

The assignment for circulation and advertising promotion is currently at Green Dolmarch, which has been The Times agency since 1969.

Benjamin Lipstein, senior vice president-research of SSC&B and a member of the A.R.F. committee, said that some of the best thinking in the industry went into the canceled program and even if the program has been dropped that work itself advanced the state of the art.

George Simko, senior vice president, director of media management at Newton & Boyer and last year's president of the Media Directors Council, said he was "extremely disappointed" that the program was dropped.

"Was it absolutely perfect?" he asked, answering, "Probably not, but if we had to wait another 10 years for the perfect one to come along we would have never gotten it off the ground at all."

Sweets for Kelly It may or may not be a case of sweets to the sweet, but Kelly, Nason has picked up the business of Hollywood Brands, division of Consolidated Foods...

TV Ad Revenues Gain Network television brought in \$2.43 billion in advertising revenues last year, according to estimates released by the Television Bureau of Advertising.

Dividend Meetings Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows: MONDAY Louisville Cement, Murray (C) Corp, Indus & E, Lilly (Eli) & Co.

THURSDAY Amalgamated Bank, Arizona Pub Serv, Avery Indus, Carter Corp, Collins & Atlanta, Colwell Co, Continental Can, Delta Air Lines, Empire Dist Elec, Eplex Inc, Hand & Harman, Household Indus, Koller Indus.

FRIDAY Laclede Gas, New Stier, North Oil Corp, Pacific Gas, Piedmont Nat Gas, Trenchard Indus.

IN NEW YORK The Regency, Loews Hotel, Loews Sumner, Ramona Inn, Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C. Loews L'Enfant Plaza, Loews Indus, Loews Empor.

IN MONTE-CARLO, MONACO Loews Monte-Carlo.

IN SANTO DOMINGO, D.R. Loews Dominican (Opening Spring 1976).

IN MONTREAL, CANADA Loews Hotel La Cite (Opening Spring 1976).

Important News

U.S. News & World Report BACK TO THE COLD WAR? Special Report TERROR IN SCHOOLS

Harvard Review Appoints David D. Michaels, former publisher of The New Yorker and vice president and advertising director of Gourmet, has been named national sales manager of the Harvard Business Review...

Meredith Names Officer Jack D. Rehm, publisher of Better Homes and Gardens, is one of five Meredith Corporation executives named vice president within the Publishing Group.

Carol Burnett Rejects Offer Carol Burnett, the well-known TV personality who stars on her own CBS-TV show, recently turned down a firm bid for \$1 million to be an advertising spokesman...

R. J. Reynolds Starts Unit R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, the country's largest cigarette manufacturer, has set up RJR Media Services, which will coordinate all of the company's activity in out-of-home media billboards and posters...

Accounts Dow Jones News Service to Bozell & Jacobs Inc. G. H. Bass & Co., manufacturer of men's and women's footwear, DCA Food Industries, and Genesco's Camp Industries division...

People Derrick M. O'Dea has been elected an executive vice president of D'Arcy MacManus & Masius Inc. Arthur Selkowitz elected a senior vice president at Benton & Bowles Inc.

John W. Miller has been promoted to director of marketing for the Buckingham Corporation. J. Robert Roe elected vice president, corporate communications for Litton Industries Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Adienna Lubalin Smith, Carnase Inc. has changed its name to LSC&P Design Group Inc., with the addition of Alan Peckolick as a principal.

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Carter and Bayh Appear to Hold Lead on Eve of Iowa's Caucuses for Selection of Democratic Delegates

From Page 1, Col. 3

... love of land, love back home in Plains, Iowa's 2,530 caucuses are expected to lead to the selection of only 47 delegates to the Democratic National Convention—not a particularly large number—and they are only a prelude to the early caucus states. But they will provide a particularly clear picture of what Iowa Democrats think of the candidates, and they are only a prelude to the early caucus states. But they will provide a particularly clear picture of what Iowa Democrats think of the candidates, and they are only a prelude to the early caucus states.



Senator Birch Bayh on the phone in Des Moines yesterday morning as his press secretary, Bill Wise, finished taking notes in the kitchen area of the Senator's motel room.

is large enough, it could suggest that no candidates have caught on. Mr. Whitney, a handsome and energetic young professional who wants to run for governor, thinks most of those who are undecided will stay home, reducing the uncommitted vote. Noting that four years ago there were only two candidates, neither of whom gave much time to Iowa, and that there was no organized uncommitted movement this year like the one in 1972, he estimated the uncommitted total at no more than 25 percent.

he Iowa campaign has already provided a measure of credibility. His success has been compounded of support from the United Automobile Workers, Timothy Craft, his local coordinator; his farm background, and a style that seems well-suited to an era of pervasive cynicism about politics. His speeches all across Iowa have been peppered with phrases such as "I wouldn't want to mislead you," "I won't lie to you," and "I don't pretend to know all the answers." And he consistently reminds audiences that "there hasn't been a farmer in the White House since Thomas Jefferson."

he may be hurt if the abortion episode erodes his reputation as a politician who talks straight. Mr. Bayh, who is trying to demonstrate his ability to re-story the old New Deal coalition, said that his judgment of the race was that he "would win, if there were a few more days." He has occasionally appeared to be on the defensive, as when he spoke in a union hall in Waterloo festooned with Carter posters. He admitted in an interview to being "frustrated" by the U.A.W.'s backing of the Georgian, whom he described as "a man with no discernible record on labor issues."

After Mrs. Matthews said publicly that Mr. Carter "looks and sounds like Richard Nixon," Mr. Whitney and other observers here said that the Udall campaign was "floundering." Mr. Harris, whose national campaign manager, Jim Hightower, spent the last two weeks here, pulled in volunteers from California, Colorado, New Jersey and Massachusetts for a final effort to put his anti-privilege campaign across in Iowa. After the voting, Mr. Hightower said, an analysis of the returns will show that Mr. Harris appeals to "more than the crazies." Stephen J. Rapp, a lawyer and Congressional candidate in northeast Iowa, said the Oklahoman had already demonstrated that to him by "branching out from the nut-balls to ordinary people like the farmers up in Chickasaw County."

O. Aide at U.N. Belies Stereotype of His Group

From First Page, Second Section

of the United Nations office on Park Avenue, a very simple five-story building, he said. "There is no security, but it is very elaborate. In Beirut we never played for more than the price of a cup of coffee."

Prefers Home Cooking

Mrs. Terzi, who has no secretaries, has also been pretty much housebound since her arrival, particularly because her husband prefers dining at home rather than ceremonially at the residences of other diplomats or in restaurants.

"I prefer anything my wife makes," he said, "even a cheese and tomato sandwich, to any restaurant food."

His wife's cuisine is a combination of Chilean, Palestinian and American dishes, and she makes frequent trips to the Middle Eastern shops on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn to get the raw materials for some of the specialties that Mr. Terzi ate before his hejira began.

"One of these is makhubi, which means 'upside down,'" she said. "It is meat and onions and cauliflower and eggplant cooked together with cardamom seeds. It is called makhubi because the rice is served on top."

None of the family has had any unpleasant experiences in the city, they reported, because of their advocacy of what is generally an unpopular cause here.

"But that may be because when I am on the street or on the bus nobody knows who I am," said Mr. Terzi with a laugh. "But Karimah's friends of hers from school, has begun bringing home and some of them are Jewish."

Except for her rent, which she regards as high, Mrs. Terzi said she found the price of goods here modest on the whole in comparison with other cities where she has lived.

She often finds shop clerks unhelpful, though, particularly when her English falters in requesting information and assistance.

"But New York is a big city, and I have lived in big cities all of my life," she said. "They are much alike and I like them."

Events in the United Nations in recent months, particularly some of the statements made by western European countries in the current Security Council meeting, have encouraged Mr. Terzi, who has worked for the P.L.O. since its formation in 1964.

"We note with satisfaction that in an increasingly large part of the world our cause is being better understood now," he said.

As for New York, he neither strongly likes nor dislikes it. Like Rio or Buenos Aires or Madrid or all the other places he has been living in since 1965, it is a negative place. It is not Jerusalem, and therefore without meaning for him.

issue summaries to activists. Mr. Carter started earliest, visiting the state last February as an almost totally unknown quantity. Before the others knew what was happening, he built up a strong lead that he has never relinquished, in the view of Iowa politicians.

Mr. Bayh, capitalizing on a network of trade union supporters, has closed the gap in recent weeks, winning straw polls in Sioux City and Waterloo. Mr. Carter has left the state but Mr. Bayh is still here; he will be at a John Deere plant in Des Moines tomorrow morning.

Three others seem to be bunched well behind the leaders: Mr. Udall, the disappointment of the campaign, who once expected to win here; Mr. Harris, who pulled things together in the final weeks, and Mr. Shriver, whose unopposed campaign was the most difficult to evaluate.

"It's a mile race," said Tom Whitney, the state Democratic chairman. "Carter ran the first 440 all alone, and it's hard to catch up if he doesn't fall. He didn't fall."

But a victory for Mr. Carter here could prove hollow. Campaigners for all the candidates found as many as 60 percent of the Democrats undecided last week, and many politicians predicted an uncommitted vote well in excess of the 35.8 percent recorded in 1972. If it

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REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

TV: A Fast-Paced Super Bowl on CBS

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Conceding that professional sports have become little more than elaborate television productions, CBS has deliberately moved toward transforming its presentations into "entertainments." Robert Wussler, chief CBS Sports, is convinced that sports fans, like most TV watchers, really want a little glamour in the form of a superstar or big event. His basic prescriptions were on clear display yesterday in the coverage of Super Bowl X.

The CBS mix uses the standard ingredients of incessant hoopla and announcers who talk too much. But it adds belligerently restless editing, which cleverly maintains a rhythmic pacing, plus such other unorthodox items as music breakaways and, occasionally, a sense of humor. When the event itself is worthwhile, CBS has a good program. With Super Bowl X, it had a very good program.

The cameras covering the game were in constant motion. A play was followed by an instant replay, which was followed by a glimpse of the stands and people like Walter Cronkite, which was followed by an aerial view of the entire stadium from a blimp. The viewer was flipped from one image to another, seemingly with the implicit fear that a pause might only encourage reflection, which is always dangerous in sports.

The game, the images flowed along smoothly, almost hypnotically. The half-time entertainment featured

a large group of exuberant, clean-cut youths called "Up With People," and even that sly ceof Bicentennial entertainment came off nicely in the safe style of nice-think ("Some folks say we've come a long way, others say we've got a long way to go—and, you know, they're probably both right"). After the game, everyone retired to the locker rooms for the familiar ritual of meaningless commentary ("I think we got going," explained one player for victorious Pittsburgh, "we picked it up, we had a job to do and we did it").

A professor with a stopwatch clocked the complete production of Super Bowl VII a couple of years ago and discovered that the time the football was actually in action amounted to only seven minutes, which is about as revealing as pointing out that the musical "Oklahoma!" has a score that adds up to only 50 minutes. But the professor did clock some significant data. For example, the playing time of the game represented only 25 percent of the network's total coverage of nearly four hours. Advertising represented 15 percent.

This past weekend, CBS devoted about seven hours to Super Bowl X. While the network was the beneficiary of a good game, it was the victim of much of the material chosen for publicity accompaniment. A 90-minute live entertainment special Saturday night turned out to be a disastrous affair staged before a sullen audience in a huge barnlike building. The host was Jackie Gleason, who

was just about as ineffective as he was a week earlier on the "Entertainment of the Year Awards," another CBS programming fiasco.

Immediately preceding Super Bowl X, the average viewer was given a 90-minute survey of and plug for the entire history of Super Bowls. Three CBS sports personalities—Mid-American Glen, female Phyllis and Orange Bowl via yacht and helicopter, their journey interrupted only for interviews, various film essays and free advertising. Their plug for the "world-famous Fontainebleau Hotel" competed with the game's frequent shots of the Goodyear blimp for most exasperating intrusions of the day.

But everybody remained militantly bouncy and upbeat. Determined Phyllis finally got a reluctant Joe Namath to predict the game's outcome. Joe is always uncannily accurate, she kept explaining. Clearing his throat but looking wary, Joe allowed that "I like Dallas to win the game by as much as 19 points." So much for uncanny accuracy.

But some of the pregame material did work. Jonathan Winters, wearing a No. 17 on his football jersey, explained: "I'm No. 17. I've been hit so hard I can't remember my name." And Henny Youngman, seeing Raquel Welch among the celebrities in the Fontainebleau lobby, immediately declared "Raquel, you look tired—go to my room and rest."

SCHOOLS RUN AD FOR FUND-RAISER

District 1 Superintendent Seeks to Hire Professional

By LESLIE MANTLAND

Community School District 1, in an unusual move that reflected the financial desperation created by the city's fiscal crisis, has been advertising for a professional fund-raiser for its schools.

"It's the good old capitalist way to make money," said Leonard Lurie, Acting Superintendent of the Lower East Side district. "A salary of \$25,000 is a very minor consideration if you can get a \$200,000 grant. And it's when you come down to the last \$2 or \$3 million that you need a hotshot to write your proposals for you."

The grants he hoped to get would be for supplemental services, Mr. Lurie added, such as hiring extra remedial-reading teachers of mathematics tutors for children who were performing below the expected level.

Troubled District

"Because of cuts in the city budget, we have to go after Federal funds," he said. "We're in competition with the other districts, and we need someone professional."

Mr. Lurie took over as Acting Superintendent last July 1 after protracted and angry battles with Luis Fuentes, who had been accused of insubordination and mismanagement and who was then suspended by the school board. The district, which was ridden by strife between Fuentes supporters and

attackers, has "the smallest student population in the city," about 15,000 students, Mr. Lurie said, "but makes the biggest racket."

Over the years, under previous school boards, the district has repeatedly been accused of different sorts of financial mismanagement.

An audit by the offices of State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, for example, found that the district had purchased textbooks during 1971-72 and 1972-73 when it already had more than 118,000 unused books of the same or equivalent kind, worth about \$160,000.

In seeking a fund-raiser to write proposals and apply for grants, Mr. Lurie said that the community school board was actually following the lead of other districts, which already had full-time fund-raisers. In other districts, however, the fund-raisers appear to be teachers or assistant principals delegated to that function.

The advertisements for District 1 were placed in The New York Times of Jan. 12-18 and cost \$159.04, which was charged

to the district. They read as follows:

EDUCATIONAL FUND-RAISER
 Educators professional to raise large sums of money from private & non-funding sources for a large city school district. Write: Leonard Lurie, Community School District 1, 40 Westchester St., N.Y., N.Y. 10022.

School officials, approached for comment on the advertisements, responded with a variety of opinions.

"This is the first time I've heard of a professional fund-raiser—it's usually a teacher or assistant principal," said Deputy Chancellor Bernard R. Gifford. "It's good management to have people exploiting available funds. But I am surprised that they feel they have to go outside the pedagogical community to do so. It's a measure of the desperation of the school system that people are exploring these possibilities."

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 "John Adams, Lawyer"

FRIDAY 8:00 **HOLLYWOOD TELEVISION**
 "The Ashes of Mrs. Pimpernel"

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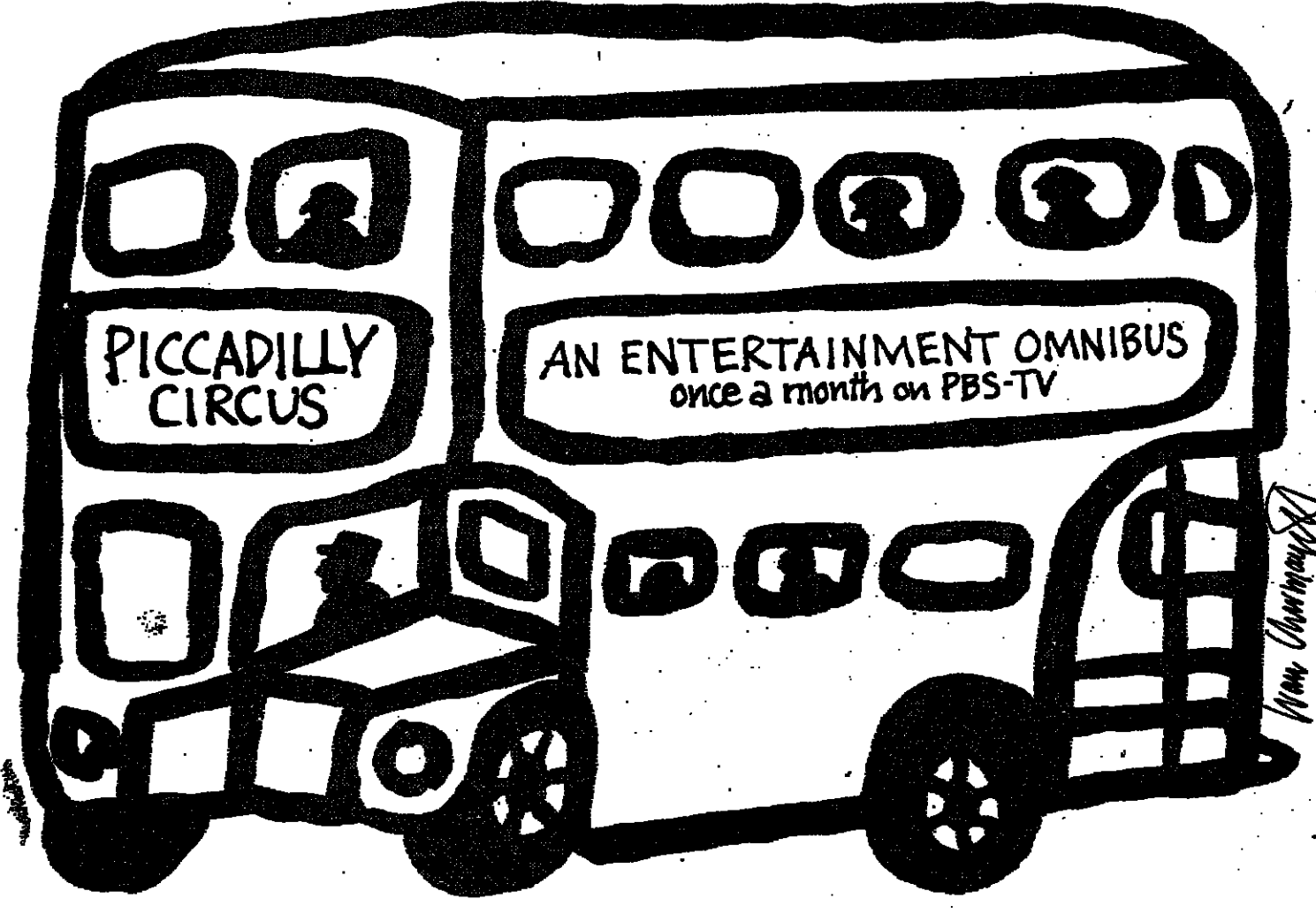
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NBC New

As We See It

[Editorial]

□ The Central Intelligence Agency, which obviously cannot function efficiently in the glare of a spotlight, has been very much in the news in recent months. We call your attention to the article by John A. McCone, former Director of the CIA, in this issue. The article explains, as the news reports have not, why we have a CIA and how vital it is to our national security.

There were, evidently, clear examples of wrongdoing by some members of the Agency in recent years, excesses which went beyond the authority granted the CIA by Congress. These excesses were uncovered by a Senate committee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) which, despite pleas from the White House, decided to expose the secret information to the Nation and the world. The purpose of Congressional hearings is to develop information that will prompt legislation. Certainly legislation to prevent future excesses by the CIA might have been drafted and passed by Congress without publicizing our secrets, exposing America to ridicule and discrediting our intelligence organization.

□ This is an election year. Senator Church is ambitious. His insistence that the American people deserve to know all the facts is an effective one—ordinarily. But this is an extremely sensitive and critical area. The public should know how our Government operates, but must we know everything about everything? Can we maintain relations with other nations under such circumstances? Can American intelligence agencies collect information vital to our security when foreign informants are led to doubt our ability to protect our sources?

A hundred KGB agents working overtime for the Kremlin could hardly have undermined the CIA as effectively as Senator Church's committee did. It was a shocking and immeasurably harmful blow to our national security.

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WHY WE NEED THE CIA

A former Director of the agency puts television coverage of its activities into historical perspective

By John A. McCone

[The Central Intelligence Agency has been much in the news lately, as television news has covered Congressional investigations of the agency's activities. To add to viewers' understanding of that coverage, we present this article by John A. McCone, who was Director of the CIA during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, 1961-65. Before that, he was one of the architects of the Department of Defense, and served as Deputy Secretary of Defense under James Forrestal.]

Any government, including even those which have the most elementary international association, must collect foreign intelligence. This pursuit of a special kind of information—and its refined product, which is knowledge—is an indispensable function.

Vigorous nations depend on their leaders to devise a strategy that will provide both for their security and for their economic and political well-being. History teaches us that leaders cannot meet this responsibility unless they learn the political, economic and military capabilities and intentions of other nations.

Today, great nations are armed as never before. And the leaders of great states must take heed of the risk involved. Furthermore, in their economic life, nations both large and small are interdependent, one with the other—more now than ever before in the past.

On the military side, the maneuvering of possible hostile forces, the deployment of mass-destruction weapons and—what could be of greater importance?—the hidden development of even more advanced weaponry, must all be discovered in good time and their possible effects measured. On the economic side, the task of intelligence services that provide information to safeguard the well-being of the state has lately been vastly amplified: a consortia has appeared that seeks to get economic advantage by imposing quotas and exorbitant prices on raw materials that heretofore have been in relatively free international flow.

Walter Lippmann once wrote, "Foreign policy is the shield of the Republic"; and Sherman Kent, the distinguished historian, has said, "Strategic intelligence is the thing that gets the shield to the proper place at the right time. It is also the thing that stands ready to guide the sword."

What these men are saying is merely that sound decisions designed to protect the security interests and the economic and political welfare of our country can only be made against a background of knowledge. Without the knowledge gained from foreign-intelligence gathering methods, and the appraisal of the significance of that knowledge developed through careful and studious analysis of the information, leaders can make no policy decisions with reasonable assurance that the action they plan is a correct one.

All vigorous nations, large and small, support a foreign-intelligence apparatus. Invariably, the organization is clandestine. Even in open societies, practical considerations demand that the organization be kept out of public view and its work made known only to the few who need to know. Usually, the authority granted to this organization and the

control over it are both embedded at the topmost echelon of power. When you make public disclosure of the intimate details of a foreign-intelligence service you paralyze an otherwise effective operation.

It is no surprise that the so-called superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—both maintain elaborate intelligence systems; but the intelligence efforts of other countries throughout the world, some 40 in all, are also significant. Among them all, the intelligence service of the United States is the only one (except West Germany's) that was initiated and authorized legislatively—in our case, by Congressional action after long and thoughtful consideration by both houses of the Congress and with its operations and budgets reviewed by Congressional committees.

We got into the foreign intelligence business fairly recently. Between the two World Wars, the United States maintained little in the way of an intelligence community. To be sure, the Army and the Navy maintained separate intelligence units of their own, specifically to meet their needs in times of war. The Department of State kept a watchful eye on world happenings, and ambassadors regularly reported their observations. But, we had no organization in existence to analyze the whole flow of information and to study the dangers to American security inherent in the pattern of action reported from abroad. Thus, an inquiry into our surprise at Pearl Harbor, conducted after World War II, disclosed that our various government agencies had in hand—days prior to the actual attack—all essential information concerning Japan's preparations for war, including the assembly and departure of the Japanese fleet. The State, War and Navy Departments had each gathered the information, and each had used it for its own special interests, but—disastrously—no branch of government then had the duty to put the information together and alert the President of impending danger.

It was to correct this gaping deficiency in our government machinery that the Central Intelligence Agency was created under the National Security Act of 1947. To ensure that it would remain apart from partisan attachments and parochial interests, the CIA was developed essentially as a civilian organization.

It was then recognized that many departments of government must, in the interests of their departmental responsibilities and to broaden the base of all intelligence appraisals, continue their own intelligence efforts. I am speaking of the intelligence division of the State Department known as the Bureau of Intelligence and Research—a thoughtful organization that assesses information for the State Department; the Defense Intelligence Agency that supports the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff; coordinates the work of the three separate service intelligence units and manages the corps of military attaches; the intelligence units of the Army, Navy and Air Force maintained to serve their Chiefs of Service and to provide current technical intelligence information to field commanders;

the intelligence units of the Treasury Department, and the Energy Research and Development Agency (formerly the Atomic Energy Commission), both of which contribute important specialized information on foreign developments; and, finally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which, in the course of its extensive domestic operations, is constantly unearthing information either originating abroad or having a significant foreign connection.

At the apex of this large, complex community is the Central Intelligence Agency. Its Director, as the President's principal intelligence officer, is charged by Presidential directive with the responsibility for the general direction of the community as a whole. This function he carries out in his individual role and as chairman of the United States Intelligence Board, which is the senior body of the community, and is composed of the directors of several departmental intelligence organizations.

The Central Intelligence Agency's responsibilities, as established by law, range from the collection of overt and covert intelligence by its own considerable establishment to the correlation and assessment of intelligence findings from all sources. In addition, the CIA is charged with protecting intelligence sources and methods and with executing tasks assigned by the President or the National Security Council. Under this latter mandate fall such essential activities as counterintelligence, which means ferreting out, together with the FBI, the covert activities of others. Also, the mandate covers covert political action and covert paramilitary operations—the supporting or training and equipping of third-country nationals who espouse our principles of freedom and who are under attack by Communist forces directed from the center of Communist power.

Unevaluated intelligence—raw, as it is known in the trade—comes in many ways. Through the long sweep of history, human contact, both open and covert, has been the major source of intelligence. Conversations between heads of state, reports from ambassadors and military attaches, and articles in newspapers and other publications all contribute to the inventory of information. But the richest source is usually the secret agent, a well-trained professional, concealed under disarming cover, who usually moves in the highest and most informed circles.

The ethics of clandestine intelligence operations have long been debated and some would do away with them. The fact is that no international covenant forbids clandestine operations, and they go on as they have for centuries. At least 40 nations today support clandestine services—no great state can abandon them.

In the recent past, technology has enormously lengthened the reach and sharpened the penetration of intelligence. High-flying aircraft carrying sophisticated cameras, supplemented by orbital satellites equipped with even more advanced cameras, have been able to look down into fortress societies and record in startling detail what is actually developing.

A correspondingly wide range of electronic sensing and tracking devices makes it quite possible to accurately deduce the yield of nuclear devices, exploded either in the atmosphere or underground, at great distances; and to supply information on the characteristics and performance of military equipment that is being developed and tested beyond otherwise impenetrable frontiers. Indeed, in the event of a surprise attack, we would get our first warning of the blow being prepared from these intelligence-gathering systems.

Gathering the information is only the start of the intelligence process. The raw material, once obtained, must be drawn together, analyzed and correlated. And it must be evaluated before it becomes useful knowledge. An estimate of the developing situation emerges, and from this estimate a head of state, consulting with his advisers, can chart a course of action that will best meet the developing situation. Without the intelligence itself and the sophisticated estimate, the head of a government would be groping toward a decision.

All raw intelligence entering the community flows in one form or another to the CIA. From this processing comes a digest of what it all means and an estimate of what its consequences could be. The bits and pieces of information from near and far are studied by men and women of the highest capabilities: political scientists, economists, historians, linguists, engineers, physicists and other experts.

Daily intelligence reports are sent to the President and his principal advisers. Finally, there appears a body of papers known as the National Intelligence Estimates, presenting a continuing analysis of military, political and economic situations that bear directly on our national security and well-being. All are the product of the analytical process and are prepared within the halls of the Central Intelligence Agency, with a substantial oversight by the United States Intelligence Board.

Preparing this body of literature in its various forms is, in my opinion, the most important activity of the agency. It is certainly the least publicized.

In the discharge of its duties, the United States Intelligence Board gathers weekly at CIA headquarters—and often more frequently—to review the final estimates prepared by the CIA. Analysis and review is made before the estimates are sent to the President and to others by the Director. It is within the Board's purview to advise the Director how best to supply the intelligence needs of the President's policymakers, schedule the flights of reconnaissance satellites and photographic aircraft, fix the tasks of the National Security Agency, the precautions that may be desirable for the Nation's intelligence sources and methods, and maintaining a watch office to be constantly alert for surprise hostile developments.

In the tempest—abundantly reported by the press and the press—that has been swirling around the heads of the intelligence community, and particularly the CIA in recent months, the accusation is frequently sounded that our intelligence community is an unsupervised, free-wheeling body—a law unto itself. This simply is not true. The President, through his exercise of control in a number of ways: through personal contact with his Director; through the Office of Budget and Management and a subcommittee of the National Security Council that oversees activities; and also through a civilian advisory board that meets frequently, reviews the community's operations and reports to the President. The House of Representatives and the Senate have also committees to oversee the community's activities and to review its budgets.

For all of this extensive oversight, recent actions of wrongdoing—some imagined, others overstated, but still a few justified—have set the clamor for closer supervision of the intelligence operations and especially the clandestine activity. In my opinion, the noise has been so great an image of CIA has become so tarnished that clarity must be made to extinguish, as much as possible, criticism, to restore confidence and to provide on-going dynamic foreign-intelligence service. No changes will be useful unless the Congress, press and electronic media, and the public can be assured that the Nation's entire intelligence effort in playing its part to ensure the well-being of our Nation, will always confine its operations to accept moral and legal standards.

The remedies involve both legislative and executive action. As we seek change, we must take great care not to damage the effectiveness of the intelligence organization and we must accept the practical fact that a foreign intelligence operation, to be effective at all, must by its very nature remain "in private." Its activities must be cloaked in secrecy. In a society, we find it difficult to accept this concept society must accept the "cloak."

The proximity of the Central Intelligence Agency and its Director to the President and the National Security Council should be made more conspicuous. Indeed, it might be advisable to identify the organization as an arm of the National Security Council and identify it that way by name. Its Director would then be the Nation's principal intelligence officer, with statutory authority over all of the activities now conducted by the CIA and with general supervision over the community as a whole. A committee of NSC with high-level representatives from State, Defense, Treasury and the White House itself, could provide a watchful eye over all intelligence activities, not merely certain operations as now is the case. The President's Civilian Advisory Board should continue to provide him with an informed viewpoint outside of the channels of government.

To strengthen Congressional oversight, I suggest we create a single joint committee on intelligence with membership drawn from both houses and adequately staffed. Such a committee should function in the same manner as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has functioned for almost 30 years. The confidentiality of all that is provided to the committee that I propose must remain within the committee, as has been the case through the years with our nuclear affairs. In particular, oversight such a joint committee must be accepted as oversight by the Congress as a whole.

In one way or another, risks of leaks and disclosures of sensitive operations must be lessened or eliminated under severe penalties, authorized law.

Beyond this, anyone who has been seriously connected with the responsibilities of national security will hope that our prolonged and painful review of the roles and missions of the CIA, and the work of the intelligence community as a whole, will end by preserving an organization that can serve our security needs and, yet, rest comfortably with American political philosophy. Our Nation would hardly be safe without such an establishment.

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